THE *Hiſtorical Regiſter.*

NUMBER XVI.

IRELAND.

The Proceedings of the Parliament.

THE Parliament of *Ireland* being met at *Dublin*, on the firſt of *July*, the Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, went to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for up and attending, his Grace made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HIS Majeſty's tender Care of the Security and Welfare of his good Subjects, hath mov'd him, at this Time, (when one Part of *Great Britain* hath been actually invaded by a foreign Force, in Favour of the Pretender to his Crown) to call you together, to conſult of the moſt proper Methods for continuing you in that Tranquillity and Peace you now enjoy; and his Majeſty cannot doubt but that you will lay hold on this Opportunity, to make ſuch farther Proviſions as ſhall be found neceſſary, to repel or ſuppreſs any Attempt which may be made, to involve this Kingdom in the Calamities of an inteſtine Rebellion, or a foreign Invaſion.

They deceive themſelves who imagine, that the Deſigns of the Enemies of our Peace do not extend to *Ireland*, as well as the reſt of his Majeſty's Dominions; and tho', through the Bleſſing of God on his Majeſty's Councils and indefatigable Endeavours for our Preſer-

vation, theſe Deſigns have been hitherto prevented from being put in actual Execution; yet it will become the Wiſdom of a Parliament, to take ſuch timely Precautions, and provide ſuch effectual Remedies, as may render it impracticable to proceed farther therein, with any Proſpect of Succeſs.

It is obvious and viſible to every conſidering Man, that a good Agreement and Union among all Proteſtants, will greatly contribute to this End; and the Numbers, as well as ſtrict Union, of the Papiſts among themſelves, together with their apparent Inclinations and Attachment to the Intereſt of the Pretender, ſeem to make it more immediately neceſſary at this Time. In what Manner a Thing ſo deſirable may be obtain'd, his Majeſty leaves to your Conſideration, and has commanded me to acquaint you, that as he has the Welfare of the Church, by Law eſtabliſh'd, under his peculiar Care, and reſolves always to ſupport and maintain it; ſo it would be very pleaſing to him, if any Method could be found (not inconſiſtent with the Security of it) to render the Proteſtant Diſſenters more uſeful and capable of ſerving his Majeſty, and ſupporting the Proteſtant Intereſt, than they now are; they having, upon all Occaſions, given ſufficient Proofs of their being well affected to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and to the Succeſſion of the Crown in his Royal Houſe: And this I am order'd to lay before you as a Thing greatly importing his Majeſty's Service and your own Security.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

As it hath been your conſtant Care to make Proviſion for the punctual Payment of the Army, and other the neceſſary Charges of the Government, and publick Debts, I cannot doubt of your doing it now, in ſuch a Manner, as will be for his Majeſty's Honour, and the Intereſt of the Kingdom.

I have order'd the proper Officers to prepare the publick Accompts to be in a Readineſs to be laid before you, by which you will ſee what is due to the Eſtabliſhment, and how far the Hereditary Revenue will fall ſhort of ſupporting it for the future.

The Invaſion with which this Kingdom has been threaten'd, hath alſo increas'd the publick Expence; and it will be worth your Conſideration to take Care of the Fortifications; which are extreamly out of

Repair,

Repair, notwithſtanding what has been done to put them in a better Condition, ſince the firſt Notice of the intended Invaſion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing more to recommend to you, but that you will ſhew ſuch Unanimity and Diſpatch in your Proceedings, as may bring this Seſſion to a happy Concluſion, to the Honour of his Majeſty, and Good of this Nation.

Hereupon, the Houſe of Lords unanimouſly reſolv'd, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to congratulate his Majeſty on the Succeſs of his Councils and Arms in Suppreſſing and Diſappointing the Deſigns and Attempts of his foreign Enemies, and rebellious Subjects in *North Britain*. And to thank his Majeſty for his tender Care of the Security and Welfare of his People, and for his indefatigable Endeavours to preſerve us from the Calamities of an inteſtine Rebellion or foreign Invaſion. And for his Reſolution to ſupport and maintain the Church, by Law eſtabliſh'd, and his having the Welfare of it under his peculiar Care; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that as this Houſe will always uſe its utmoſt Endeavours to ſupport the Church, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, ſo it will take into timely and ſerious Conſideration, what may be the moſt proper Method (not inconſiſtent with the Security of the Conſtitution in Church and State) to render all Proteſtants more uſeful and more capable of ſupporting the Proteſtant Intereſt than they now are.

The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, order'd the Lord Lieutenant's Speech to be enter'd in their Journal; and reſolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, congratulating him on the Diſappointment of his Enemies in the late intended Invaſion; which, under God, is owing to the Wiſdom of his Councils, and his indefatigable Endeavours for the Happineſs and Security of all his Subjects; aſſuring his Majeſty, that this Houſe will uſe their utmoſt Care to continue this Kingdom in the Peace and Tranquillity it now enjoys, and render ſuch Attempts ineffectual for the future; thanking his Majeſty for his peculiar Care of the Church, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, and aſſuring him, that this Houſe will enter into ſuch Methods as may

render the Proteſtant Diſſenters more uſeful and capable of ſupporting the Proteſtant Intereſt of this Kingdom, as far as may be conſiſtent with the Peace and Security of our preſent happy Conſtitution in Church and State.

On the 3d, the two Houſes of Parliament attended his Grace the Lord Lieutenant at the Caſtle, and preſented to him their ſeveral Addreſſes of Thanks to his Majeſty, upon his Grace's Speech to them. They likewiſe preſented Addreſſes to the Lord Lieutenant himſelf on the ſame Occaſion; all which are as follows:

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, do heartily congratulate your Majeſty on the Succeſs which Almighty God had given your Majeſty's Councils and Arms againſt rebellious Subjects in *North Britain*, who, notwithſtanding the unparallell'd Mercy formerly ſhewn them, with the Aſſiſtance of foreign Power, have again wickedly endeavour'd to diſturb the Quiet of your Majeſty's Reign, in favour of a Popiſh Pretender.

We cannot ſufficiently expreſs our Thanks to your Majeſty for your tender Regard for the Security and Welfare of all your People, and particularly for your Majeſty's Reſolution to ſupport and maintain the Church, by Law eſtabliſh'd, and your having it under your peculiar Care; and we are unanimouſly diſpos'd and determin'd to take into our ſerious Conſideration, what may be the moſt proper Methods (not inconſiſtent with the Security of the Conſtitution in Church and State) to promote and cheriſh Union among all Proteſtants, and to render them more uſeful and capable of ſupporting your Majeſty's Government and our common Intereſt.

We think ourſelves farther oblig'd to return Thanks to your Majeſty, both for continuing his Grace the Duke of *Bolton* in the chief Government of this your Kingdom, and alſo for ſending him again to us at ſo ſeaſonable a Juncture, that by his active Prudence and Diligence he might put the Kingdom into

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a proper Poſture of Defence againſt all Attempts of foreign and domeſtick Enemies, of which, through God's Bleſſing, we have found the happy Effect in the Tranquillity which we now enjoy.

As your Majeſty, by the Providence of God, deliver'd us from all Apprehenſions of Danger at your ſeaſonable and happy Acceſſion to the Throne; ſo we implore the ſame Divine Providence to continue your Majeſty long to reign over us, to tranſmit the preſent Bleſſings and Happineſs we enjoy under your Majeſty's mild and gentle Reign to future Ages.

Enoch Sterne Cl. Parl.

The Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer to the Lords Addreſs to his Majeſty.

My Lords,

I Will tranſmit this your loyal and dutiful Addreſs, and take Care the ſame be laid before his Majeſty as ſoon as poſſible.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland*, in Parliament aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the Diſappointment of your Enemies in the late intended Invaſion of this Kingdom, and the Suppreſſion of the unnatural Rebellion in *North Britain*, which, under God, are owing to the Wiſdom of your Councils, and your indefatigable Endeavours for the Happineſs and Security of all your Subjects.

As we are bound in Duty and Gratitude to return your Majeſty our unfeigned Thanks for calling us together, at this Time, to conſult of the moſt proper Methods for continuing that Peace and Tranquillity we now enjoy under your juſt and proſperous Government; ſo we will, with the greateſt Satisfaction and Care, promote every Thing that may conduce to ſo deſirable an End.

We thankfully acknowledge your Majeſty's peculiar Care of the Church, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, and eſteem

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it one of the greateſt Bleſſings of your auſpicious Reign.

As its moſt imminent Danger has always proceeded from the great Number of Papiſts, and other diſaffected Perſons among us, ſo apparently attach'd to the Pretender to your Crown; we cannot but think it our Duty and Intereſt to promote a good Agreement and Union among all Proteſtants, to enable us to withſtand the wicked Deſigns of ſuch numerous and malicious Enemies: We will therefore readily enter into the Conſideration of ſuch Methods as may render the Proteſtant Diſſenters more eaſy and capable of ſupporting the Proteſtant Intereſt of this Kingdom, as far as may be conſiſtent with the Peace and Security of our preſent happy Conſtitution in Church and State.

And ſince neither the Mildneſs of your Majeſty's Reign, nor the conſummate Wiſdom of your Councils (which, by God's Bleſſing, have always confounded the Devices of your Enemies both at Home and Abroad) can prevent their reſtleſs Endeavours to diſturb the Peace and Quiet of your Majeſty's Dominions, we will uſe ſuch Precautions as may render any ſuch Attempt unſucceſsful for the future, and, with Hearts full of Duty, and truly ſenſible of the Bleſſings we now enjoy, with great Chearfulneſs and Unanimity give ſuch neceſſary Supplies as may ſupport this your Majeſty's Government with Honour.

The Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs to his Majeſty.

Gentlemen,

I Will take Care that this your dutiful and loyal Addreſs ſhall be laid before his Majeſty by the very firſt Opportunity.

To his Grace Charles *Duke of* Bolton, *Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of* Ireland.

The humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Grace.

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, with great Satisfaction congratulate your Grace on your ſafe Return to the Government, at a Time when his Majeſty's Affairs, as well

well as the Safety of this Kingdom, ſeem'd to require the Aſſiſtance of his beſt Subjects.

As our Deliverance from thoſe apparent Dangers, with which we were lately threaten'd, require our thankful Acknowledgments to God for proſpering his Majeſty's Councils and Arms; ſo thoſe gracious Expreſſions of his Majeſty's tender Regard for the Safety and Welfare of his People, contain'd in your Grace's excellent Speech from the Throne, call for all Returns of Loyalty and Gratitude to the beſt of Princes.

His Majeſty's repeated Aſſurances that he hath the Welfare of the Church, by Law eſtabliſh'd, under his peculiar Care, and that he reſolves always to ſupport and maintain it; confirms to us, that ſenſible Pleaſure which we have enjoy'd ſince his happy Acceſſion to the Throne; and his Majeſty's ſeaſonable recommending Union amongſt Proteſtants, at a Time when too many, who call themſelves ſo, have engag'd in the Intereſt of the Pretender, will oblige us to contribute our Endeavours to make all his faithful Subjects as far eaſy as we ſhall find conſiſtent with the Safety of our Conſtitution in Church and State.

As an Inſtance of Gratitude for his Majeſty's tender Regard for our Welfare, we beg Leave to aſſure your Grace, that we will give the utmoſt Diſpatch to the publick Buſineſs, and in our ſeveral Stations reſolve to contribute every Thing in our Power, to promote the Safety and Proſperity of his Majeſty's Government, and to make the Adminiſtration thereof, under your Grace, Happy and Eaſy.

Enoch Sterne, Cl. Parl.

The Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer to the Lords Addreſs.

My Lords,

IT is a great Satisfaction to me to find, that my Endeavours for the Service of his Majeſty, and the Good of the Kingdom, are acceptable to your Lordſhips, and find your Approbation.

To

To his Grace Charles *Duke of* Bolton, *Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of* Ireland.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland*, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return your Grace our humble Thanks for your excellent Speech from the Throne.

Your conſtant loyal Affection to his Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government, your ſteady Adherence to the Conſtitution in Church and State, and your late unweary'd Endeavours for our Security and Preſervation, make us highly ſenſible of his Majeſty's great Goodneſs in calling us at this Time together under your Grace's Adminiſtration, to conſult of the moſt proper Methods for continuing that Peace and Tranquillity we now enjoy.

And we aſſure your Grace, that it is our firm Reſolution to improve the Opportunity to the utmoſt of our Power, by providing ſuch Remedies, and raiſing ſuch Supplies, as may enable his Majeſty to repel or ſuppreſs any Attempts that may be made to involve this Kingdom in the Calamities of an inteſtine Rebellion, or a foreign Invaſion.

We beg Leave to aſſure your Grace, that as it ſhall be our principal Care to ſupport and maintain the Church, as by Law eſtabliſh'd; ſo we cannot be unmindful of the good Affections which the Proteſtant Diſſenters have always ſhewn to his Majeſty, and the Succeſſion in his Royal Houſe: And therefore ſhall conſider, if any Method can be found whereby ſuch reaſonable Eaſe and Indulgence may be given them, as may be conſiſtent with the Peace and Security of our preſent happy Conſtitution in Church and State, and render them more uſeful and capable of ſupporting the Proteſtant Intereſt of this Kingdom.

The Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs.

Gentlemen.

I Thank you for this affectionate and kind Addreſs, and do aſſure you, I ſhall not ceaſe to uſe my utmoſt Endeavours to promote every Thing that may tend to the Security, Intereſt, and Welfare of this Kingdom.

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The ſame Day (*July* 3.) the Commons order'd Heads of a Bill to be brought in, *For the more effectual preventing Marriages of Infants againſt the Wills of their Parents and Guardians*; as alſo Heads of a Bill *to prevent Delays in Writs of Error, and for the farther Amendment of the Law*; Heads of a Bill, *For the Encouragement of Tillage, and the regulating the Buying and ſelling of Corn*; Heads of a Bill, *For the effectual preventing Tumults and riotous Aſſemblies, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual puniſhing the Riotors*; Heads of a Bill, *For the Eaſe of his Majeſty's Subjects in their paying of Quit-Rents, Crown-Rents, and Compoſition-Rents*; Heads of a Bill to continue and amend an Act, entitled, *An Act to make the Militia of this Kingdom more uſeful.* After this, a Committee was appointed to inſpect the publick Records of the Kingdom, and to ſee in what Order and Method they are kept, and report the ſame, with their Opinion therein, to the Houſe; with Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers, and Records. Then it was order'd, that Heads of a Bill be brought in, *For the more effectual apprehending and tranſporting Felons and others, and for continuing and amending ſeveral Laws, made in the Kingdom, for ſuppreſſing Tories, Robbers, and Rapperees*; as alſo Heads of a Bill *To prevent Frauds committed by Guardians.*

July 4. The Commons order'd Heads of a Bill to be brought in, *For the better enabling and encouraging Incumbents, who have Cure of Souls, to reſide upon their reſpective Benefices, and for making a farther Proviſion towards maintaining Schools to teach the* Engliſh *Tongue throughout this Kingdom*; as alſo Heads of a Bill, *For rendering the Proteſtant Diſſenters more uſeful, and capable of ſupporting the Proteſtant Intereſt of this Kingdom*; and then it was reſolv'd to addreſs the Lord Lieutenant, that the publick Accompts of the Nation be laid before the Houſe.

July 6. A Petition of *William Aldrich* and *Hugh Camming*, Merchants, ſetting forth, that the Act of Parliament for erecting and continuing Lights in the City of *Dublin*, and the ſeveral Liberties thereto adjoining, was near expiring; and propoſing to furniſh the City with new Lamps, better than thoſe now uſed, under ſuch Rates, Regulations, and Reſtrictions, as this Houſe ſhould judge reaſonable, and praying Encouragement therein, was preſented to the Houſe, read, and referr'd to the Conſideration of a Com-

mittee, with an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, to receive what other Propoſals ſhould be made, for furniſhing the City of *Dublin*, and Liberties adjoining, with new and better Lamps, and report the ſame to the Houſe. After this, upon a Motion for Leave to bring in Heads of a Bill, *For exempting the Proteſtant Diſſenters of this Kingdom from certain Penalties to which they are now ſubject*, a Clauſe in the Act of Uniformity, of the 2d Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, obliging all Perſons to reſort to their Parish-Church, under the Pain and Penalty therein mention'd, was read; as was alſo a Clauſe in the Act of Uniformity, of the 17th and 18th Years of the Reign of King *Charles* II. whereby it is enacted, That the Lecturers of Churches, Chapels, and other Places of publick Worſhip, ſhall be licenced by the Biſhop, and that they ſhall read the 39 Articles of Religion in his Preſence, and declare their Aſſent thereto, and to the Book of Common Prayer; and then it was order'd, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill, *For exempting the Proteſtant Diſſenters of this Kingdom from certain Penalties to which they are now ſubject*; as alſo, Heads of a Bill, *For farther explaining and limiting Privileges of Parliament*; and Heads of a Bill, *For ſecuring the Freedom of Parliament, by farther qualifying the Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons.*

July 7. Mr. *Roſe* preſented to the Houſe, Heads of a Bill, *For exempting the Proteſtant Diſſenters of this Kingdom from certain Penalties to which they are now ſubject*; and on the 8th a Petition of the non-commiſſion'd Officers and private Men, of the late Major-General *Davenport*'s Regiment of Horſe, complaining that the ſaid Regiment had not been cloath'd near theſe five Years paſt, and that there are ſeveral Deficiencies in the preſent Cloathing ſent to the Regiment, and that a great Arrear of Off-Reckonings is now due to the Regiment on that Account, and praying Relief therein, was preſented to the Houſe, read, and referr'd to the Conſideration of a Committee. Then it was reſolv'd to addreſs the Lord Lieutenant, that the laſt and preſent Eſtabliſhment, civil and military, as alſo the laſt Eſtabliſhments in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, be laid before this Houſe by the proper Officers.

July 9. The Houſe was call'd over, and ſeveral of the Members not attending, it was order'd, that the Defaulters be call'd over again on the Wedneſday

next

next following; after which the Amendments, made by the Committee of the whole Houſe, to the Heads of a Bill, *For the Encouragement of Tillage, and the regulating the Buying and Selling of Corn*, were agreed to, and reſolv'd, that the Houſe, with their Speaker, attend the Lord Lieutenant with the ſaid Heads of a Bill, and deſire that the ſame might be tranſmitted into *Great Britain*, in due Form.

July 10. The Barons of the Court of *Exchequer* of *Ireland* appear'd at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, upon an Impeachment of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, for ordering (purſuant to an Order of the Houſe of Lords of *Great Britain*) Poſſeſſion of an Eſtate twelve Miles from the City of *Dublin*, in Oppoſition to a Decree of the Houſe of Lords, in *Ireland*, and a Vote of their Lordſhips declaring all that ſhould appeal from any Decree of the Houſe of Lords, in *Ireland*, Enemies to their Country; and after hearing of the ſaid Barons, that Affair was refer'd to the Conſideration of a Committee.

The ſame Day the Commons unanimouſly reſolv'd to grant a Supply to his Majeſty; and the next Day, Mr. Speaker reported, that this Houſe having attended the Lord Lieutenant with Heads of a Bill, *For the Encouragement of Tillage, &c.*. His Grace was pleas'd to return the following Anſwer:

I will lay the Heads of this Bill before the Privy Council, and will alſo take particular Care to recommend the ſame, in the moſt effectual Manner I can, to his Majeſty, as a Bill of great Benefit and Advantage to this Kingdom.

Then the Houſe taking Notice, that the Liſts, or Tables of Fees, return'd to the Clerk of the Council, had not been laid before this Houſe, purſuant to their Order of the 3d Inſtant, it was reſolv'd to addreſs the Lord Lieutenant, to give Directions, that the Clerk of the Council, or his Deputy, do lay before this Houſe all the original Liſts or Tables of Fees return'd to him, purſuant to an Act, entitled, *An Act to oblige all Officers to return a Liſt of their Fees by a Day certain.*

July 13. The Commons order'd Heads of a Bill to be brought in, *For preventing the engroſſing, foreſtalling, and regrating of Coals*; and then appointed a Committee to inſpect the Laws expir'd or near expiring,

that were fit to be reviv'd or continu'd. After which Mr. *Burſted* preſented to the Houſe, Heads of a Bill, *For the Relief of inſolvent Debtors*, which were receiv'd, read, and committed to the grand Committee.

July 14. At the Deſire of the Lords, *Daniel Reading*, Eſq; a Member of the Houſe of Commons, had Leave given him to be examin'd before the Lords Committees for Courts of Juſtice, and to give his Teſtimony, if he thought fit, in relation to a Cauſe in the Court of *Exchequer*, between *Heſter Sherlock* and *Maurice Anneſley*, the ſaid *Daniel Reading*, Eſq; being an Officer of the ſaid Court. The original Liſts or Tables of Fees return'd to the Clerk of the Council, being laid before the Houſe, a Committee was appointed to inſpect the ſame, and report their Proceedings, with their Opinion thereon, to the Houſe. Then the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, having ſpent ſome Time on the Conſideration of Heads of a Bill, *For encouraging Incumbents, that have Cure of Souls, to reſide upon their Benefices*; it was order'd that Heads of a Bill be brought in, for explaining and amending an Act entitled, *An Act for the Preſervation of the Inheritance, Rights, and Profits of Lands belonging to the Church and Perſons Eccleſiaſtical*; as alſo Heads of a Bill, *For better ſecuring the Proteſtant Intereſt of this Kingdom, by farther amending the ſeveral Acts of Parliament to prevent the farther Growth of Popery.*

July 15. The Calling over again ſuch Members as made Default to appear on the Call of the Houſe, was put off 'till that Day Sev'night.

July 16. The Amendments made in the grand Committee, to Heads of a Bill, *For exempting the Proteſtant Diſſenters of the Kingdom of* Ireland, *from certain Penalties to which they are now ſubject*, being agreed to, the ſaid Heads of a Bill were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, to be tranſmitted to *Great Britain.*

July 17. Colonel *Brazier* reported from the Committee appointed to take into Conſideration, the Petition of the Non-commiſſion Officers and private Men of the late Major-General *Davenport*'s Regiment of Horſe, that they had come to ſeveral Reſolutions in the Matter to them referr'd, which he read in his Place, and after deliver'd in at the Table, where the ſame were again read, as follows: *1ſt*, That it is the Opinion

Opinion of this Committee, that the Non-commiſſion'd Officers and Troopers of the Regiment of Horſe, lately commanded by Major-General *Davenport*, ought to have receiv'd one entire Cloathing for two Years, on the firſt Day of *January*, 1716. *2d*, That the ſaid Regiment ought to have receiv'd one other entire Cloathing on the firſt Day of *January*, 1718. *3d*, That the ſaid Regiment did not receive any of the ſaid Cloathings 'till the Month of *June*, 1719, and then receiv'd no Cloaks, Boots, Bits, or Saddles, tho' they were entitled thereto with the Cloathing due the firſt Day of *January*, 1718. *4th*, That the ſaid Allegations in the Petition and Caſe of the Non-commiſſion Officers and Troopers of the ſaid Regiment, as far as the ſame relates to their Diſcharging ſeveral Men out of the ſaid Regiment, in order to defraud them of the Money due to them on Account of the ſaid Cloathing, are falſe, ſcandalous, and malicious. *5th*, That it appears to this Committee, that Lieutenant Colonel *Thomas Hatton*, and the ſeveral Officers now in the ſaid Regiment, have diſcharg'd their Duty with great Fidelity and Zeal for his Majeſty's Service. *6th*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the ſaid Reſolutions be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, and that his Grace be deſir'd to lay the ſame before his Majeſty, in order to obtain his Majeſty's Letter, impowering his Grace to cauſe full Satisfaction to be made out of the Off Reckonings of the ſaid Regiment, to the ſeveral Men, or their Repreſentatives, who ſerv'd therein, between the firſt Day of *January*, 1716, and the firſt Day of *January*, 1718, or were charg'd thereout, in Proportion to the Time they ſerv'd in the ſaid Regiment. To which Reſolutions the Queſtion being ſeverally put, the Houſe did agree, with an Amendment. Then Heads of a Bill for continuing and amending *An Act to make the Militia of this Kingdom more uſeful*, were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

July 18. Heads of a Bill, *For preventing Tumults and riotous Aſſemblies, &c.* were preſented, receiv'd, read, and committed to the grand Committee; as were alſo, Heads of a Bill, *To prevent the Frauds and Deceits committed in the Tanning of Leather.* After this, it was reſolv'd to addreſs the Lord Lieutenant for an Account of the Payments made out of the *Concordatum* Money

ney from the 24th of *June*, 1717, to the 24th of *June*, 1719; and then Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in, *For the more effectual preventing the running of Goods, and for the preventing Frauds committed in the Collecting of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.* A Petition of Colonel *James Daubeſargues*, Lieutenant Colonel *John Braſelay*, Capt. *Floran Melier*, and Capt. *William du Poncet*, in Behalf of themſelves and the reſt of the ſurviving Officers of the five *French* Regiments of *Galway*, *la Meloniere*, *Lifford*, *Belcaſtle*, and *Miremont*, reduc'd in *Ireland*, ſetting forth their Service, and praying the Recommendation of this Houſe to his Majeſty, that the Petitioners may be transferr'd from the civil to the military Eſtabliſhment, in order to their having full Half-Pay, was preſented to the Houſe, read, and referr'd to the Conſideration of a Committee; and reſolv'd, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to the Lord Lieutenant, that he would be pleas'd to give Directions, that his Majeſty's Letter of the 9th of *February*, 1715, ſignifying his Royal Approbation of the Petitioners being transferr'd from the civil to the military Liſt, be laid before this Houſe. Then Heads of a Bill, *For ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther Qualifying the Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons*, were preſented, receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

July 20. The Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the Bill, *For preventing Tumults and riotous Aſſemblies, &c.* and the next Day made ſome Progreſs in the Bill for continuing and amending *An Act to make the Militia of the Kingdom more uſeful.*

July 22. Heads of a Bill, *To prevent Delays in Writs of Error, and for the farther Amendment of the Law*, were receiv'd, read, and referr'd to the Conſideration of the grand Committee; then a Copy of the King's Letter of the 9th of *February*, 1715, was referr'd to a Committee, appointed to take into Conſideration the Petition of the ſurviving Officers of the five *French* Regiments reduc'd in *Ireland*; after which, a Petition of *Catherine Gilmer*, Widow, praying Relief in relation to the great Expence and Trouble ſhe hath been at in proſecuting *Bridget Maguire*, a profeſs'd Papiſt, who, under Pretence of becoming a Proteſtant, procur'd one *Elizabeth Nugent* to perſonate her, and ſeemingly to renounce Popery, and ſign a Renunciation thereof in her Name, whereby the ſaid *Bridget* obtain'd

tain'd a Certificate of being a Proteſtant, altho' ſhe ſtill goes frequently to Maſs, contrary to the Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery, was preſented to the Houſe, read, and refer'd to the Conſideration of a Committee, who were inſtructed to enquire how the ſeveral Laws againſt Popery have been executed, and report the ſame to the Houſe. The ſame Day a Petition of *John How*, in Behalf of himſelf and others the Inhabitants of the Pariſh of St. *Nichols*, within the Walls of *Dublin*, complaining of the great Hardſhips he lies under by a long Impriſonment upon a Writ *de Excomunicato Capiendo*, for Money pretended to be rais'd and applotted at the Veſtries of the ſaid Pariſh, and praying Relief therein, was read, and refer'd to the Conſideration of the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom Heads of a Bill, *For the Relief of inſolvent Debtors* were committed. Upon the Report from a Committee, that the Propoſal given in by *William Aldrich* and *Hugh Cumming*, Merchants, for furniſhing the City of *Dublin*, and Liberties adjoining, with Lights, was reaſonable, and deſerv'd Encouragement; Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in, *For erecting and continuing Lights in the City of* Dublin, *&c.*

July 23. The Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the Bill for continuing and amending the *Act to make the Militia of this Kingdom more uſeful.*

June 25. The Amendments made in a grand Committee to Heads of a Bill, *For ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther Qualifying the Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons*, were agreed to, and order'd, that the Lord Lieutenant be attended with the ſaid Heads of a Bill, and deſir'd, that the ſame might be tranſmitted into *Great Britain*. The Amendments made to the Heads of a Bill, *For the Eaſe of his Majeſty's Subjects, in their Paying of Quit-Rents, Crown-Rents, and Compoſition-Rents*, were alſo agreed to, and the ſaid Heads of a Bill order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being tranſmitted into *Great Britain* in due Form. Then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through Heads of a Bill, *To prevent Delays in Writs of Error, and for the farther Amendment of the Law.*

July 28 Heads of a Bill, *For the more effectual preventing the engroſſing and regrating of Coals*, were read, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

The

The ſame Day the Lords ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, deſiring, That Captain *Prat*, a Member of their Houſe, and a publick Officer, might have Leave immediately to be examin'd on Oath at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, in a Matter of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Kingdom: Whereupon the Commons reſolv'd to ſend an Anſwer by Meſſengers of their own; and appointed a Committee to inſpect their Journals, and ſearch Precedents in relation to the ſubject Matter of the ſaid Meſſage. And Mr. *Broderick* reported from that Committee, that having inſpected the Journals of the Houſe accordingly, they found Precedents in relation to the ſubject Matter of the Meſſage from the Lords, which Report being read, Mr. *Broderick* was order'd to acquaint the Lords, that the Commons did not think fit to come to any Reſolution, as to give *J. Prat*, Eſq; leave to be examin'd at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, 'till they were inform'd in what Cauſe or Matter he was to be examin'd.

July 29. The Lords having ſent a Meſſage to acquaint the Commons, that the Matter, on which Captain *Prat* was to be examin'd, was to know, whether he had paid any, and what Sum or Sums of Money, to *Heſter Sherlock*, at what Time, and on what Account? The Speaker of the Commons acquainted their Lordſhips Meſſengers, that they had given Leave that Captain *Prat* might give his Teſtimony in the Matter deſir'd, if he thought fit. Then the Houſe agreed to the reſt of the Amendments made by the grand Committee, to Heads of a Bill for continuing and amending *An Act to make the Militia of the Kingdom more uſeful*; and order'd that the ſaid Heads of a Bill be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being tranſmitted into *Great Britain*, in due Form.

The ſame Day the Houſe of Lords came to the following Reſolutions.

Reſolv'd upon the Queſtion *Nemine Contradicente*, 1*ſt*, That it is the Duty of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, where there is any Wrong or Prejudice done to the King in Matters lying before them, to inform the King, or the chief Governor of the Kingdom, or the Council.

2*dly*, That the Cauſe of *Sherlock* and *Anneſley*, as it lately lay before the Barons of the *Exchequer*, being Matter

Matter not only of Law but of State, ought to be laid before the King, the Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, or the Council of the ſame, it ſo nearly concerning his Majeſty's Prerogative, and the Intereſt of the whole Kingdom.

3*dly*. That *Jeffery Gilbert*, Eſq; Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, *John Pocklington*, Eſq; and Sir *John St. Leger*, Kt. Barons of the ſame, in their Proceedings in the Cauſe between *Sherlock* and *Anneſly*, and againſt *Alexander Burrows*, Eſq; late High Sheriff of the County of *Kildare*, have acted contrary to Law, and to the eſtabliſh'd Practice of the King's Court.

4*thly*, That *Jeffery Gilbert*, Eſq; Lord Chief Baron of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, having taken upon him to put in Execution a pretended Order from another Court, contrary to the Judgment of this High Court of Parliament, in the Caſe between *Sherlock* and *Anneſley*, is a Betrayer of his Majeſty's Prerogative and the undoubted ancient Rights and Privileges of this Houſe, and of the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects of this Kingdom.

The like in Relation to Baron *Pocklington*, and Baron *St. Leger*.

Order'd, That the Right Honourable *Jeffery Gilbert*, Eſq; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, for his ſaid Offences, be taken into Cuſtody of the Black Rod. The like againſt Baron *Pocklington* and Baron *St. Leger*.

July 30. A Petition of the Clerks, Clerk-Aſſiſtant, Serjeant at Arms, and Committee Clerks, Servants to the Houſe of Commons, praying a Reward for their Attendance and Service for this Seſſion of Parliament; alſo a Petition of *Matthew Penefeather*, Eſq; Controller and Accomptant General, praying a Recompence for Expences and Trouble, in preparing and ſtating the publick Accompts of the Nation, laid before this Houſe this Seſſion of Parliament; alſo a Petition of *John Feildhouſe* and *John Molloy*, Door-keepers to this Houſe, praying a Reward for their Attendance and Service this Seſſion of Parliament; and alſo a Petition of *Henry* Lord Baron of *Santry*, ſetting forth, That he ſerv'd as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Marqueſs of *Wharton*'s Regiment of Dragoons, which was broke in the 9th Year of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*; but that he was not put upon the Eſtabliſhment for Half-Pay till his preſent Majeſty King *George*'s Acceſſion to the Throne, and praying Relief therein, were ſeverally

preſented to the Houſe and read, and referr'd to a Committee of the whole Houſe, appointed to take into Conſideration the Supply granted to his Majeſty. Then Mr. *Ward* reported from the Committee appointed to take into Conſideration the Petition of Colonel *James Daubeſargues*, Lieutenant-Colonel *John Braſeley*, Capt. *Florent de Lamilliere*, and Capt. *William du Poncet*, in behalf of themſelves and the reſt of the ſurviving Officers of the five Regiments of *Galway*, *Lanellionere*, *Lifford*, *Belcaſtle*, and *Miremont*, reduc'd in *Ireland*; that they had come to ſeveral Reſolutions, *viz. 1ſt.* That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Petitioners have fully prov'd the Allegations of their Petition. *2dly.* That the Petitioners be transferr'd from the civil to the military Liſt. *3dly.* That the Officers in Primier of the ſaid five *French* Regiments deſerve the Augmentation of Half-Pay with the other Half-Pay Officers of this Kingdom. *4thly.* That Brigadier-General *de Loches* was broke in this Kingdom as a Colonel, and, that in Conſideration thereof, and of his faithful Services to the Crown of *England*, he ought to be put on the Eſtabliſhment for Half-Pay, as a Colonel. *5thly.* That Sir *John Laroque*, of *Galway*'s ſaid Regiment of Horſe, now on the Eſtabliſhment as Lieutenant, is entitled to be put on the military Eſtabliſhment as a Lieutenant in Primier of the ſaid Regiment. The firſt Reſolution being read a ſecond Time, the ſame was agreed unto by the Houſe; The ſecond Reſolution being read a ſecond Time, and the Queſtion being put, that the Houſe do agree with the Committee in the ſaid Reſolution, it paſs'd in the Negative. The third, fourth, and fifth Reſolutions being ſeverally read a ſecond Time, were ſeverally agreed to by the Houſe. Order'd, That the ſaid Report be referr'd to a Committee of the whole Houſe. Mr. *Ward* farther reported from the ſaid Committee the Matter as it appear'd to them, upon the Petition of the Reverend Dean *John Ycard*; whereupon it was reſolv'd, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to the Lord Lieutenant, that he will be pleas'd to confer ſome Eccleſiaſtical Benefice on the Petitioner Dean *John Ycard*, as well for his Service as Chaplain to the late Regiment of Foot commanded by the Lord *Lifford*, as for his conſtant Zeal for the Proteſtant Intereſt of this Kingdom.

A Petition

A Petition of *Robert Walker*, *Robert Maſſlin*, *John Ball*, and *David Cloutman*, private Centinels, in Behalf of themſelves and the reſt of the private Soldiers in his Majeſty's Army in this Kingdom, praying for ſuch Augmentation to their Pay as this Houſe ſhall think fit, was preſented to the Houſe, read, and referr'd to the Conſideration of a Committee; after which it was reſolv'd to addreſs the Lord Lieutenant for an Account how many effective private Foot-Soldiers are now upon the Eſtabliſhment of this Kingdom; as alſo for an Account how much the Augmentation or additional Pay lately given of 4 *d. per Diem* to each Horſe-Man, and 2 *d. per Diem* to each Dragoon, doth amount unto, and the Warrants or Orders whereby ſuch an additional Pay was given. Then the Commons, in a grand Committee, conſider'd of the Supply, and came to the following Reſolutions, *viz. 1ſt.* That a Sum of 8,983 *l.* 4 *s.* 11 *d.* ½. remains due to the Clothiers for cloathing the thirteen Regiments diſbanded in 1717. 2. That the Sum of 4,450 *l.* 2 *s.* 7 *d.* ½ remains due to the Clothiers of two Regiments of Dragoons and ſix Regiments of Foot, lately diſbanded. 3. That 87,511 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.* ½. is the Sum due at *Michaelmas* 1719, to diſcharge the Debt of the Nation. 4. That a Supply be granted to his Majeſty for Payment of the ſaid Debt, and towards ſupporting the neceſſary Branches of the Eſtabliſhment for two Years, from *Michaelmas* 1719 to *Michaelmas* 1721. 5. That a Sum of 300 *l.* be given to *Matthew Penefeather*, Eſq; Accomptant-General, as a Reward for his Expence and Trouble in preparing and ſtating the publick Accompts of the Nation, laid before the Houſe this Seſſion of Parliament. 6. That a Sum of 300 *l.* be given to *Bruen Worthington*, a Clerk of this Houſe, as a Reward for his Attendance and Service this Seſſion of Parliament. 7. That a Sum of 200 *l.* be given to *Iſaac Ambroſe*, a Clerk of this Houſe, as a Reward for his Attendance and Service this Seſſion of Parliament. 8. That a Sum of 200 *l.* be given to the ſaid *Bruen Worthington* and *Iſaac Ambroſe*, as a Recompence for their extraordinary Expence in preparing Copies of of the publick Accompts for the Members of the Houſe. 9. That a Sum of 200 *l.* be given to *John Kerr*, Clerk-Aſſiſtant, as a Reward for his Attendance and Service this Seſſion of Parliament. 10. That a Sum of 300 *l.* be given to *Richard Povey*, Serjeant at

Arms, as a Reward for his Attendance and Service this Seſſion of Parliament. 11. That a Sum of 250 *l.* be given to *William Bailey* and *Henry Buckley*, the Clerks attending the Committee of Accompts and other Committees, as a Reward for their Attendance and Service this Seſſion of Parliament, to be equally divided between them. 12. That a Sum of 70 *l.* be given to *John Fieldhouſe* and *John Molloy*, Door-keepers to this Houſe, as a Reward for their Attendance and Service this Seſſion of Parliament, to be equally divided between them. That a Sum of 100 *l.* be given to *Francis Skiddle*, a Clerk of the Houſe of Commons in the Seſſion of Parliament 1713, for his Attendance and Service in that Seſſion. 14. That a Sum of 500 *l.* be given to *Stephen Coſtilloe*, for the many Services perform'd by him to the Publick. 15. That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that he will be pleas'd to lay before his Majeſty the humble Addreſs of this Houſe, that the Right Honourable *Harry* Lord Baron of *Santry*, may have 10 *l. per Diem* added to his Pay, as Governor of *Derry*, in Conſideration of his great and faithful Services perform'd for the Proteſtant Intereſt of this Kingdom. 16. That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that he would be pleas'd to lay before his Majeſty the Reſolutions of the Committee appointed to take into Conſideration the Petition of the ſurviving Officers of the five *French* Regiments, reduc'd in *Ireland*, agreed unto by the Houſe. 17. That the Supply granted to his Majeſty be a Sum not exceeding 312,663 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* ½.

Theſe Reſolutions, being the next Day reported by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, were agreed to by the Houſe.

Auguſt 1. The two Houſes met only to go to Church, to commemorate the Anniverſary of the King's happy Acceſſion to the Crown; and on the third, the Commons order'd the Thanks of their Houſe to be given to Dr. *Edward Synge*, for the excellent Sermon by him preach'd before the Houſe at St. *Andrew's* Church. Then Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in, *For continuing and amending an Act*, entitled, *An Act to reſtrain Papiſts from being High or Petty Conſtables, and for the better regulating the Pariſh Watches*; as alſo Heads of a Bill *for the Enrollment of Exigents and Outlawries upon Attainders, and for making the ſaid Enrollments Evidence*

in

in any Court of Record. Mr. *Michael Tiſdall* preſented to the Houſe Heads of a Bill *for the better and more effectual apprehending and tranſporting Felons and others, and for continuing and amending ſeveral Laws made in this Kingdom, for ſuppreſſing Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees*; which were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe. Then the Houſe, according to Order, reſum'd the adjourn'd Debate on a Clauſe offer'd to be inſerted in Heads of a Bill *to prevent Delays in Writs of Error, and for the farther Amendment of the Law*; and the ſaid Clauſe was again read, and agreed unto by the Houſe, with ſome Amendments. Another Clauſe being offer'd to be added to the ſaid Heads of a Bill, the ſame was read, and agreed unto by the Houſe. But another Clauſe being offer'd to be added to the ſaid Heads of a Bill, the ſame was alſo read, and a Debate ariſing thereupon, the ſaid Debate was adjourn'd. After this, Mr. Solicitor-General preſented to the Houſe Heads of a Bill *for the more effectual Amendment of the Pavements in the City of* Dublin, *and for preventing Miſchiefs which may happen by Fire therein*, which were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe. Then, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, the Commons came to ſeveral Reſolutions, which were the next Day reported, being in Subſtance as follows:

1*ſt.* That the ſeveral and reſpective additional Duties and Impoſitions on Beer, Ale, or Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes granted to his Majeſty by an Act paſs'd the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for continuing to his Majeſty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes*, be farther rais'd, paid, and continu'd, from the 21ſt Day of *November*, 1719, to the 25th of *December*, 1721, inclusive.

2*dly.* That the ſeveral and reſpective additional Duties and Impoſitions on all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits, perfectly made, and upon all Spirits diſtill'd of Wine, that ſhall be imported into this Kingdom, granted to his Majeſty laſt Seſſion of Parliament, by an Act, entitled, *An Act for continuing to his Majeſty an additional Duty on all Wines, Strong Waters, and Spirits, perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and diſtill'd of Wine*; and alſo a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Penſions therein mention'd,

Arms, as a Reward for his Attendance and Service this Seſſion of Parliament. 11. That a Sum of 250 *l.* be given to *William Bailey* and *Henry Buckley*, the Clerks attending the Committee of Accompts and other Committees, as a Reward for their Attendance and Service this Seſſion of Parliament, to be equally divided between them. 12. That a Sum of 70 *l.* be giv'd to *John Fieldhouſe* and *John Molloy*, Door-keepers to this Houſe, as a Reward for their Attendance and Service this Seſſion of Parliament, to be equally divided between them. That a Sum of 100 *l.* be given to *Francis Skiddle*, a Clerk of the Houſe of Commons in the Seſſion of Parliament 1713, for his Attendance and Service in that Seſſion. 14. That a Sum of 500 *l.* be given to *Stephen Coſtilloe*, for the many Services perform'd by him to the Publick. 15. That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that he will be pleas'd to lay before his Majeſty the humble Addreſs of this Houſe, that the Right Honourable *Harry* Lord Baron of *Santry*, may have 10 *l. per Diem* added to his Pay, as Governor of *Derry*, in Conſideration of his great and faithful Services perform'd for the Proteſtant Intereſt of this Kingdom. 16. That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that he would be pleas'd to lay before his Majeſty the Reſolutions of the Committee appointed to take into Conſideration the Petition of the ſurviving Officers of the five *French* Regiments, reduc'd in *Ireland*, agreed unto by the Houſe. 17. That the Supply granted to his Majeſty be a Sum not exceeding 312,663 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* ½.

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in any Court of Record. Mr. *Michael Tiſdall* preſented to the Houſe Heads of a Bill *for the better and more effectual apprehending and tranſporting Felons and others, and for continuing and amending ſeveral Laws made in this Kingdom, for ſuppreſſing Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees*; which were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe. Then the Houſe, according to Order, reſum'd the adjourn'd Debate on a Clauſe offer'd to be inſerted in Heads of a Bill *to prevent Delays in Writs of Error, and for the farther Amendment of the Law*; and the ſaid Clauſe was again read, and agreed unto by the Houſe, with ſome Amendments. Another Clauſe being offer'd to be added to the ſaid Heads of a Bill, the ſame was read, and agreed unto by the Houſe. But another Clauſe being offer'd to be added to the ſaid Heads of a Bill, the ſame was alſo read, and a Debate ariſing thereupon, the ſaid Debate was adjourn'd. After this, Mr. Solicitor-General preſented to the Houſe Heads of a Bill *for the more effectual Amendment of the Pavements in the City of* Dublin, *and for preventing Miſchiefs which may happen by Fire therein*, which were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe. Then, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, the Commons came to ſeveral Reſolutions, which were the next Day reported, being in Subſtance as follows:

1*ſt.* That the ſeveral and reſpective additional Duties and Impoſitions on Beer, Ale, or Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes granted to his Majeſty by an Act paſs'd the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for continuing to his Majeſty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes*, be farther rais'd, paid, and continu'd, from the 21ſt Day of *November*, 1719, to the 25th of *December*, 1721, incluſive.

2*dly.* That the ſeveral and reſpective additional Duties and Impoſitions on all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits, perfectly made, and upon all Spirits diſtill'd of Wine, that ſhall be imported into this Kingdom, granted to his Majeſty laſt Seſſion of Parliament, by an Act, entitled, *An Act for continuing to his Majeſty an additional Duty on all Wines, Strong Waters, and Spirits, perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and diſtill'd of Wine*; and alſo a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Penſions therein mention'd,

mention'd, and for granting a farther additional Duty on Ale, Beer, and Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and diſtill'd of Wine, and for ſecuring the Repayment of 50,000*l.* Sterling, formerly advanc'd to his Majeſty for the Uſe of the Publick, together with the Intereſt thereof, be rais'd, paid, and continu'd from the ſaid 21ſt Day of *November*, 1719, to the ſaid 25th of *December*, 1721, incluſive.

3*dly*. That the farther additional Duty on Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, upon all Aqua-Vitæ, Strong Waters, or Spirits made or diſtill'd within this Kingdom for Sale, and upon every Gallon of Brandy or Spirits above Proof, which ſhall be imported into this Kingdom, granted to his Majeſty laſt Seſſion of Parliament, by the laſt ſaid mention'd Act, be continu'd to *December* 25, 1721.

4*thly*. That the Houſe be mov'd to give Inſtructions for bringing in a Clauſe or Clauſes for preventing the mixing ſmall Worts with ſtrong Beer or Ale, by any common Brewer, and by ſuch Mixture increaſing the Quantity of ſtrong Beer or Ale after the Gauger hath taken the Gauge thereof; as alſo a Clauſe to impower Gaugers to take an Account of all Waſh and Low-Wines in Diſtillers Hands, thereby better to aſcertain the Quantity of Aqua-Vitæ, Strong Waters, and Spirits, by them diſtill'd, to be and continue in Force from *November* 21, 1719, to *December* 21, 1721.

5*thly*. That 6*d. per* Pound, and all other Fees which ſhall, may, or be payable out of the Aids granted this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, be apply'd towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty.

6*thly*. That a Tax be laid on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees, and Penſions, on the Civil, Military, and Revenue Eſtabliſhments, payable to Perſons living out of this Kingdom, except the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom for the Time being; and alſo ſuch as by their Officers and Employments are oblig'd to an immediate Attendance upon the Perſons of his ſacred Majeſty, or their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, or their Iſſue, during their Continuance in ſuch their Offices and Employments, and the Half-Pay Officers, and all Officers in the Army, under the Degree of a Field Officer. That the ſaid

Tax

Tax be 4*s.* *per* Pound, to commence the 21ſt of *November*, 1719, and continue to the 25th of *December*, 1721.

7*thly*. That an additional Duty of 20*s.* *per* Hundred Weight, for the Term of ſeven Years, be laid upon Molaſſes and Treacle which ſhall be imported into this Kingdom from and after the laſt Day of this preſent Seſſion of Parliament.

8*thly*, That an additional Duty of 12*d.* *per* Pound be laid on all Tea, 3*d.* *per* Pound on all Coffee, Chocolate and Cocoa Nuts, which ſhall be imported into this Kingdom, from *September* 1, 1719, to *December* 25, 1721, inclusive. To which Reſolutions the Houſe did agree, with ſome Amendments; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the ſaid Reſolutions, with an Inſtruction to the Committee to inſert a Clauſe in the ſaid Bill, to ſecure the Payment of the principal Sum of 50,000*l.* advanc'd to the Government, purſuant to a former Vote of this Houſe, together with Intereſt for the ſame, during the Time it ſhall be unpaid; alſo a Clauſe for applying the Duties laid on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, for the Uſe and Encouragement of the Hemp and Flaxen Manufactures of this Kingdom.

Accordingly, on the 5th of *Auguſt*, Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* preſented to the Houſe Heads of a Bill, *For continuing to his Majeſty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes; and alſo on all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits, perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and diſtill'd of Wine; and alſo a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employment, Fees, and Penſions therein mention'd, and for continuing the farther additional Duty on Ale, Beer, and Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon Spirits made and diſtill'd of Wine, and for granting an additional Duty on Molaſſes, Treacle, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, and for ſecuring the Repayment of* 50,000*l.* *Sterling, formerly advanc'd unto his Majeſty for the Uſe of the Publick, together with the Intereſt thereof*; which were receiv'd, read, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Auguſt 6. The Commons, in a grand Committee, went through the ſaid Heads of a Bill, and made ſome Amendments thereto, which being, on the 7th, reported by Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, were agreed

agreed to by the Houſe, with ſome farther Amendments; and the ſaid Heads order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being tranſmitted into *Great Britain*, in due Form. The ſame Day Heads of a Bill, *For quieting and eſtabliſhing Corporations, and for Freeing and Diſcharging all Perſons in Employment from the Penalties they may have incurr'd by not Qualifying themſelves, purſuant to the Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery, and for limiting the Time for the Proſecutions upon the ſaid Act.* Then Mr. *Tiſdal* reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom Heads of a Bill, *For the better and more effectual Apprehending and Tranſporting Felons and others, and for continuing and amending ſeveral Laws, made in this Kingdom, for ſuppreſſing Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees*, were committed, that they had gone thro' the ſame, Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed thereto with ſome Amendments, which he deliver'd in at the Table, where the ſame was again read, and agreed to by the Houſe, and order'd, that Mr. *Michael Tiſdal*, do attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant with the ſaid Heads of a Bill, and deſire the ſame may be tranſmitted into *Great Britain* in due Form.

Auguſt 10. The King's moſt gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Houſe of Lords of *Ireland*, of *July* 2, 1719, was communicated to that Houſe, as follows:

GEORGE R.

HIS Majeſty returns hearty Thanks to the Houſe of Peers for their dutiful and affectionate Addreſs, and will always firmly adhere to his Reſolution of Supporting and Maintaining the Church of *Ireland*, eſtabliſh'd by Law.

His Majeſty hopes, that it will not be found inconſiſtent with the Security of the eſtabliſh'd Church, but, on the contrary, will be look'd upon as a Means conducive thereto, to ſtrengthen the Proteſtant Intereſt, by rendring Numbers of his Majeſty's Subjects there, who, by the legal Incapacities they now lie under, are diſabled from contributing to its Support, more uſeful to his Majeſty's Service, and to the Preſervation of the Conſtitution both in Church and State; the Methods of attaining which End his Majeſty earneſtly recommends to the Conſideration of the Houſe of Peers, as what may contribute to

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what his Majeſty hath ſo much at Heart, the Happineſs and Welfare of his Subjects of *Ireland*, who have given him ſo many Proofs of their Zeal and Affection for his Perſon and Government.

The ſame Day the Commons agreed to the Amendments made in a grand Committee, to Heads of a Bill, *For ſecuring the Proteſtant Intereſt of* Ireland, *by farther amending the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made to prevent the farther Growth of Popery.* Which Heads of a Bill were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, with a Deſire that the ſame might be tranſmitted into *Great Britain*, in due Form. Then Mr. Secretary *Webſter* inform'd the Houſe, that he was commanded, by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, to acquaint the Houſe, that his Majeſty had been pleas'd to return a moſt gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs of this Houſe which was read by Mr. Speaker as followeth:

GEORGE R.

HIS Majeſty hath receiv'd with great Satisfaction the Addreſs of his faithful Commons, for which they have his Majeſty's hearty Thanks.

His Majeſty is glad to find them ſenſible of the Danger of the eſtabliſh'd Church of *Ireland*, from the great Number of Papiſts and other diſaffected Perſons, hoping this Conſideration will incline them to enter upon ſuch Methods, as may make the Proteſtant Diſſenters, not only more eaſy, but alſo more uſeful to the Support of the Conſtitution, both in Church and State, and will prove a great Addition of Strength to the Proteſtant Intereſt.

His Majeſty thanks the Houſe for their Aſſurances, in granting ſuch Supplies as may ſupport his Government with Honour, which ſhall be laid out in ſuch Manner as ſhall appear moſt advantageous to a People whoſe Fidelity and Obedience have ſo juſtly recommended them to his peculiar Care. *G. R.*

Hereupon it was order'd, that his Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer be enter'd in the Journal of the Houſe; and a Committee was appointed to draw up an Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty for the ſaid Anſwer; which Addreſs was accordingly reported, agreed to, and preſented to the Lord Lieutenant on Tueſday the 11th, being as follows:

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave humbly to return our moſt ſincere and hearty Thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer to our Addreſs.

We are truly ſenſible, that the Peace and Happineſs we now enjoy, and the Preſervation of our Conſtitution in Church and State, are (under God) wholly owing to your Majeſty; which ineſtimable Bleſſings we will endeavour to preſerve, by heartily promoting a firm Union among all your Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects, in your Majeſty's Defence againſt your Enemies.

As we eſteem your Majeſty's peculiar Care of us our greateſt Happineſs and Support, ſo we ſhall always ſtudy to deſerve it, by the moſt profound Reſpect and Duty to your Majeſty, and by chearfully giving the neceſſary Supplies for the Support of your Government, which we are aſſur'd, from your Majeſty's Goodneſs, will be laid out in ſuch Manner as ſhall be moſt advantageous to us.

Hereupon his Grace was pleas'd to return the following Anſwer:

I *Will take Care to lay this Addreſs before his Majeſty by the firſt Opportunity.*

The next Day (*Aug.* 12.) after Mr. Speaker had reported the ſaid Addreſs and the Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported from the Committee appointed to attend the Lord Lieutenant with their Addreſs of this Houſe in Favour of the Rev Mr. Dean *Yeard*, that they had attended his Grace accordingly, and that his Grace was pleas'd to ſay, *He will take Care to confer ſome Eccleſiaſtical Benefice on Dean* Yeard, *whenever a ſuitable Opportunity offers.* Then the Commons agreed to the Amendments made in a grand Committee to Heads of a Bill *for explaining and amending an Act*, entitled, *An Act for the Preſervation of the Inheritance, Rights, and Profits of Lands, belonging to Perſons Eccleſiaſtical*: And, having added

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two Clauſes to the ſaid Heads of a Bill, the ſame were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, in order to their being tranſmitted into *Great Britain*. The Amendments made alſo in a grand Committee to Heads of a Bill, *for the more effectual preventing Marriages of Infants againſt the Will of the Parents or Guardians*, being likewiſe agreed to, the ſaid Heads were order'd to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant; and then Mr. Secretary *Webſter* inform'd the Houſe, that it was his Grace's Pleaſure, that the Houſe ſhould adjourn itſelf to the 10th of *September*, which the Commons did accordingly: The Lords alſo adjourn'd to the ſame Day.

After ſeveral Adjournments, the Parliament met again on the firſt of *October*, on which Day the Commons appointed a Committee to compare the engroſs'd Bills with thoſe tranſmitted from *Great Britain*, and the next Day, in a grand Committee, went through the Bill, entitled, *An Act for continuing and amending the Act to make the Militia of the Kingdom more uſeful*; and agreed thereto without any Amendment.

October 3. A Bill, entitled, *An Act for exempting the Proteſtant Diſſenters of* Ireland *from certain Penalties to which they are now ſubject*, was read the firſt Time; and, on the 5th, the Militia Bill was read the third Time, paſs'd, and ſent to the Lords; as were alſo, the next Day, a Bill *for the more effectual preventing the engroſſing and regrating of Coals*; and a Bill *for abbreviating* Michaelmas *Term*.

Octob. 9. Upon the Petition of *John Shadwel*, A. M. ſetting forth his ſteady and reſolute Zeal for the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, and praying to be recommended to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant for ſome Eccleſiaſtical Promotion, it was order'd, that ſuch Members as are of his Majeſty's Privy-Council do deſire his Grace to confer ſome ſuch Promotion on him.

October 12. The Lord Lieutenant went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Bills following:

1. *An Act for abbreviating* Michaelmas *Term, and ſettling the Commencement thereof.*

2. *An Act for the more effectual preventing the engroſſing and regrating of Coals in this Kingdom.*

3. *An Act for continuing and amending an Act*, entitled, An Act to make the Militia of the Kingdom more uſeful.

Oct. 13. Several other Bills were read, and on the 14th, the engroſs'd Bill *to prevent Delays in Writs of Error*, was read the third Time, paſs'd, and ſent to the Lords; after which, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill *for exempting the Proteſtant Diſſenters from certain Penalties*, and agreed thereto without any Amendment. The next Day the ſaid Bill was order'd to be engroſs'd, and on the 16th read the third Time, paſs'd, and ſent to the Lords, where it met with ſome Obſtructions, which the Court-Party remov'd.

Octob. 17. The Commons read the firſt Time a Bill entitled, *An Act for continuing to his Majeſty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes; and alſo on all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and diſtill'd of Wine; and alſo a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employment, Fees, and Penſions therein mention'd; and for continuing the farther additional Duty on Ale, Beer, and Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon Spirits made and diſtill'd of Wine, and for granting an additional Duty on Molaſſes, Treacle, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, and for ſecuring the Repayment of* 50,000 l. *Sterling, formerly advanc'd unto his Majeſty for the Uſe of the Publick, together with the Intereſt thereof*; and on Monday the 19th, and the following Days, ſeveral other Bills were read the third Time, paſs'd, and ſent to the Lords. On the 26th the Money Bill was agreed to without any Amendment, and order'd to be engroſs'd.

November 2. The Lord Lieutenant went to the Houſe of Lords, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, *viz.*

I. *An Act for continuing to his Majeſty the additional Duties on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes; and alſo on all Sorts of Wine, Strong Waters, and Spirits, perfectly made, and upon all Spirits made and diſtill'd of Wine; and alſo a Tax on all Salaries, Profits of Employments, Fees and Penſions therein mention'd; and for continuing the farther additional Duty on Ale, Beer, and Strong Waters, and Spirits perfectly made, and upon Spirits made and diſtill'd of Wine; and for granting an additional Duty on Molaſſes, Treacle, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa Nuts, and for ſecuring the Repayment of* 50000 l. *Sterling, formerly advanc'd unto his Majeſty for the Uſe of the Publick, together with the Intereſt thereof.*

II.

II. *An Act for exempting the Proteſtant Diſſenters from certain Penalties to which they are now ſubject.*

III. *An Act to prevent Delays in Writs of Error, and for the farther Amendment of the Law.*

IV. *An Act for the better regulating the buying and ſelling of Yarn and Cloth, and farther improving the Hempen and Flaxen Manufactures of this Kingdom.*

V. *An Act for the more effectual preventing the Running of Goods, and for the farther preventing Frauds committed in his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.*

VI. *An Act for quieting and eſtabliſhing Corporations, and for Freeing and Diſcharging all Perſons in Employment from the Penalties they may have incurr'd by not Qualifying themſelves, purſuant to the Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery, and for limiting the Time for Proſecutions on the ſaid Act.*

VII. *An Act for the better regulating the Pariſh Watches, and amending the High-ways in this Kingdom, and for preventing the Miſapplication of publick Money.*

VIII. *An Act for the better ſecuring the Rights of Advowſon and Preſentation to Eccleſiaſtical Benefices.*

IX. *An Act for the better and more effectual Apprehending and Tranſporting Felons and others, and for continuing and amending ſeveral Laws, made in this Kingdom, for ſuppreſſing Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees.*

X. *An Act for the better Maintenance of Curates within the Church of* Ireland.

XI. *An Act for amending and enforcing a Clauſe contained in an Act to enable Reſtitution of Impropriations and Tythes, and other Rights Eccleſiaſtical to the Clergy, with a Reſtraint of Aliening the ſame, and Direction for Preſentation to the Churches.*

XII. *An Act for the more effectual Amendment of the Pavements in the ſeveral Counties of Cities, and Counties of Towns in this Kingdom, and for preventing Miſchiefs that may happen by Fire in the City of* Dublin, *and for augmenting the Number of Hackney Coaches and Chairs in the ſaid City.*

XIII. *An Act for cleanſing and repairing the Water-Courſe leading from the River* Dodeer *to the City of* Dublin, *and to prevent the diverting and corrupting the Water therein.*

XIV. *An Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors.*

XV. *An Act for erecting and continuing Lights in the City of* Dublin, *and the ſeveral Liberties adjoining, and alſo in the Cities of* Cork *and* Limerick, *and Liberties thereof.*

And to nine private Bills.

After

After which his Grace made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOU have the Satisfaction to ſee that the Bills which were tranſmitted into *Great Britain*, and have been return'd hither under the Great Seal of that Kingdom in this Seſſion, are now paſs'd into Laws.

His Majeſty's gracious Intentions to ſecure the Quiet and promote the Happineſs of the Kingdom, firſt inclin'd him to call you together, to adviſe and propoſe what might moſt effectually attain thoſe Ends. And the ſame Goodneſs hath induc'd his Majeſty to direct, that the Royal Aſſent ſhould be given to the many uſeful Bills ſo return'd.

You cannot but recollect with Pleaſure, that his Majeſty, being in the more remote Parts of his Dominions, hath not occaſion'd any Delay in the conſidering and approving thoſe Bills, and that more than ordinary Expedition hath been uſed therein, whereby you will be the ſooner enabled to attend your own Affairs, after having done your Duty to his Majeſty and to your Country in Parliament.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The Unanimity and Chearfulneſs ſhewn by you in Granting to his Majeſty the neceſſary Aids for the Support of his Eſtabliſhment and Government, are freſh Inſtances of your zealous Attachment to his Majeſty's Intereſt and Service, and of the Continuance of the ſame loyal and dutiful Diſpoſition which you have at all Times ſhewn. And I do aſſure you, that I will juſtly lay the ſame before his Majeſty, and make no Doubt of his receiving thoſe Inſtances of Duty and Affection in the moſt gracious Manner.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I think myſelf happy to find, by your reſpective Addreſſes, that my Adminiſtration hath been to your Satisfaction, and that by the Teſtimony of thoſe who have the beſt Opportunities of obſerving and knowing, I have, in ſome Meaſure, attain'd the End which I propos'd to myſelf, and have ever had in View ſince my coming to the Government, The Service of the Crown and general Good of the Kingdom.

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The advanc'd Seaſon of the Year makes it proper to put an End to this Seſſion, that you may have an Opportunity to take Care of the publick Peace in your ſeveral Countries, and to keep a vigilant Eye over thoſe who may have a Deſire to diſturb it; but of this you will have leſs Occaſion to be apprehenſive, if you ſhall all uſe your Endeavours to cultivate that which will be your beſt Security againſt all foreign and domeſtick Enemies, and which for that Reaſon I muſt, in a ſpecial Manner, recommend to you in the Words of one of thoſe excellent Bills paſs'd this Day, I mean an Union in Intereſt and Affection among all his Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects.

Then the Lord Chancellor declar'd, That it was his Grace's Pleaſure that the Parliament ſhould be prorogu'd to the 14th of *December*.

The following Addreſſes were preſented to his Grace at the Cloſe of the Seſſion.

To his Grace Charles *Duke of* Bolton, *Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of* Ireland.

The humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

AS our more frequent Opportunities of Acceſs to your Grace's Perſon, and the Part we have by the Conſtitution of the Kingdom in publick Affairs, enable us more particularly to obſerve the Conduct of them, we cannot, in Juſtice to your Grace, or to our ſelves, forbear profeſſing our entire Satisfaction in the equal and prudent Adminiſtration of the Government, by your Grace, ſince your Acceſſion to it, to the Honour of his Majeſty, and the great Advantage of the Kingdom over which you are plac'd.

Theſe Effects of your Adminiſtration we promis'd to our ſelves on your Arrival, from the Experience we had of the great Benefits this Kingdom receiv'd during your former Governments; and do freely own, that your Grace hath fully anſwer'd our Expectations, and that we continue to retain a moſt grateful Senſe of his Majeſty's Goodneſs toward this Kingdom, in placing over it a Chief Governor who hath diſcharg'd that Truſt with perfect Regard to the Service of the Crown, and the Peace and Happineſs of the People.

The

The Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer.

My Lords,

I *Thank you for the good Opinion which you expreſs your ſelves to have of my Adminiſtration of the Government in your Addreſs.*

I ſhall always endeavour to diſcharge that Truſt in ſuch a Manner as may be for his Majeſty's Service, and the Good of the Kingdom, and hope to merit the Continuance of your Lordſhips Approbation.

To his Grace Charles *Duke of* Bolton, *Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of* Ireland.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

HIS Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland*, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to congratulate your Grace upon the happy Cloſe of this Seſſion, which has been to the entire Satisfaction of his Majeſty's faithful Commons.

The many good Laws obtain'd by your Grace's Interpoſition in this and former Seſſions, lay the Proteſtants of this Kingdom under the greateſt Obligations, and engage us to take this Opportunity of returning your Grace our humble Thanks; and the Experience and grateful Senſe we have of your juſt and prudent Adminiſtration, leave us no Room to doubt of your continuing the ſame tender Regard for our Welfare, and upon your nearer Approach to his Majeſty's moſt ſacred Perſon, of your repreſenting our dutiful Behaviour in ſuch a Manner, as may induce his Majeſty to continue his Royal Favour to us, who are determin'd to do all in our Power to make his moſt auſpicious Reign eaſy and glorious.

The Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I *Thank you for your affectionate Addreſs, and for the Satisfaction you are pleas'd to acknowledge in my Adminiſtration of the Government. I ſhall be ſure to repreſent to his Majeſty your dutiful Behaviour and Reſolution to do all in your Power to make his Reign eaſy and glorious, and with what Unanimity you have given the Supply, and diſpatch'd the publick Buſineſs; and you may aſſuredly hope, from his Majeſty's Goodneſs, a gracious Acceptance of thoſe Inſtances of Duty and Zeal for his Service.*

SWEDEN,

Sweden, Muſcovy, &c.

WE promis'd, in the laſt *Regiſter*, to give an Account in this of the Czar's Expedition againſt *Sweden*; but firſt we will take Notice, that the Lord *Carteret* being arriv'd at *Stockholm*, in Character of Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the King of *Great Britain*; his firſt Care was to remove the Difficulties concerning the Commerce of the *Britiſh* Subjects in the *Baltick*; to this End he preſented the following Memorial to her *Swediſh* Majeſty.

To the Queen.

The Memorial his Excellency the Lord Carteret, *Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of* Great Britain.

THE underwritten Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, being firmly perſwaded of the Equity of her Majeſty the Queen of *Sweden*, and of her Good-will towards the *Britiſh* Nation, as alſo of her Inclinations to maintain perfect Intelligence with his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, moſt humbly repreſents to her ſaid Majeſty the Queen of *Sweden*, purſuant to the Orders he has receiv'd, the great Loſſes which the Subjects of his *Britannick* Majeſty have ſuffer'd for ſome Years paſt, by the taking and Confiſcations of many of their Ships by her Majeſty's Subjects in the *Baltick*, and in other Parts, even in the Ports of *Sweden*, and by the Prohibition of Navigation in *Livonia*; and intreats her ſaid Majeſty, the Queen of *Sweden*, with all due Submiſſion, to be pleas'd to give her Orders, that, without more Delay, the Loſſes of the ſaid Subjects may be examin'd, and Satisfaction made them thereupon, and, in particular, that the abovemention'd Prohibition of Navigation be taken off, as having been the Occaſion of ſo great Damages, and expos'd the Commerce in the *Baltick* to ſo many Difficulties on all Accounts, which is ſo prejudicial to this Kingdom and to her Subjects, and may afford the Czar, and, perhaps, alſo other Powers, Pretences not only for oppoſing the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce in the *Baltick*, but even for interrupting it entirely, to the great Prejudice of *Sweden*.

And as the aboveſaid Miniſter Plenipotentiary has great Reaſon to believe, that her Majeſty, the Queen of *Sweden*, will be pleas'd, on this Occaſion, to add to the Inſtances ſhe daily gives of an equitable Mind, a Proof of her Diſpoſition (by granting what he deſires) to re-eſtabliſh not only the ancient Friendſhip between the two Crowns, but to maintain and improve it; ſo he is commanded to aſſure her on the Part of his *Britannick* Majeſty, of his good Intentions to cauſe Juſtice to be done on all Occaſions to the Subjects of *Sweden*, and to do all that may contribute to the Strengthening of the Bands of ſtrict Friendſhip between the two Crowns, and promoting the Commerce of the two Nations. At *Stockholm* the 6th of *July*, *O. S.* 1719.

To this Memorial her *Swediſh* Majeſty return'd the following Anſwer.

Her Sacred Royal Majeſty's Anſwer to the Memorial preſented by his Excellency the Lord Carteret, *Miniſter Penipotentiary of his Sacred Royal Majeſty the King of* Great Britain. *Given at the Palace of* Carlſberg *the 6th of* July, 1719.

HER Sacred Royal Majeſty was pleas'd to cauſe to be laid before her what his Excellency, in his aboveſaid Memorial, has repreſented, at large, in the Name of his Sacred Royal Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, touching the great Loſſes which his Subjects have ſuffer'd for ſome Years paſt, not only by the intercepting, in *Sweden*, of many of their Ships, but likewiſe by the Prohibition of free Commerce with the Ports of *Sweden* poſſeſs'd by the Czar; his Excellency's Deſire thereupon, that her Sacred Royal Majeſty would be pleas'd to give her neceſſary Orders, that, without farther Delay, Enquiry may be made, and an Account taken of the Damages which the ſaid Subjects have ſuſtain'd, and that juſt Satisfaction may be made them, and eſpecially that the Prohibition of free Navigation to the ſaid Ports, taken by the Czar from her Sacred Royal Majeſty and her Kingdom, may be repeal'd and annull'd; as alſo his Excellency's Declaration of his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain*'s Diſpoſition, to cauſe the Subjects and Inhabitants of the Kingdom of *Sweden* to be treated, on all Occaſions, according to Equity and

and Juſtice. to unite the two Kingdoms by the firmeſt Bands of Friendſhip, and to promote Commerce between them.

Theſe very friendly Propoſals were extreamly acceptable to her ſacred Royal Majeſty, and as ſhe has nothing more at Heart, than that the ancient Friendſhip, which for ſo many Ages has ſo happy flouriſh'd between the two Crowns of *Sweden* and *Great Britain*, may remain firmly eſtabliſh'd for ever, and be continually encreas'd, her Sacred Royal Majeſty willingly conſents to nominate and conſtitute, as ſoon as an exact Account ſhall be given in of the *Britiſh* Ships illegally detain'd in *Sweden*, and of the Damages thereby ſuſtain'd, certain Commiſſioners, who, with thoſe whom his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain* ſhall appoint with like Powers, ſhall carefully examine this Affair, ſhall do Juſtice to every Perſon concern'd, and adjudge equitable Compenſation to the rightful Claimants.

As for the deſir'd Freedom of Commerce and Navigation, her Sacred Royal Majeſty, might, upon very good Reaſons, not ſo readily grant it, if ſhe would inſiſt upon her own Right, juſtify'd by the Examples of ſo many Nations, and founded upon the Rules of War every where receiv'd: However, to give the greater Proof to his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and to the illuſtrious *Britiſh* Nation, of the high Eſteem which her Sacred Royal Majeſty has for the Perſon and Friendſhip of the King, and of the Good-will ſhe bears to his People, ſhe is pleas'd hereby to grant the deſir'd Freedom of Commerce and Navigation in the *Baltick*, and eſpecially to thoſe Places and Ports which have been taken there from her Majeſty, by the Czar of *Muſcovy*, in the preſent War; and will give the neceſſary Orders that the Ships of the Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, bound to the ſaid Ports, be not any more moleſted in their Voyage; her Sacred Royal Majeſty aſſuredly truſting that his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain* will not permit any of his Subjects to abuſe the Liberty of Commerce thus granted to them, to the Detriment of the Kingdom of *Sweden*.

For the reſt, her Sacred Royal Majeſty will moſt gladly take all Opportunities to give new Proofs of her Friendſhip for his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Great*

Britain, and will always continue to treat his Excellency the Lord Miniſter Plenipotentiary with all Royal Favour and Good-will.

Meanwhile the Czar perceiving to what theſe Negotiations tended, and judging rightly that the Maritime Powers were moſt likely to give him a Check, thought fit to keep fair with them, and in order thereto, he caus'd the following Declaration, with the Documents annex'd to it, to be communicated to the *Britiſh* Miniſter at *Peterſburg*.

WE *Peter* I. by the Grace of God, Czar and Abſolute Monarch of all *Ruſſia*, *&c.* do by theſe Preſents make known, that notwithſtanding by our Declaration of the 17th of *April* 1719, which we ſent to all our Miniſters reſiding in foreign Courts, to be there made publick, we have declar'd to all the Powers, and particularly to *Great Britain* and *Holland*, that we were willing to grant free Commerce to all the Ports and Dominions of the Crown of *Sweden*, upon the ſame and ſuch like Conditions as that Crown ſhould grant for our Ports and Dominions, We well hop'd that the ſaid Crown, having more Need of it at this Juncture than we, would willingly have conſented to the ſame; but we have found, contrary to all Expectation, that, according to its uſual Practice, that Crown hath ſhew'd little Regard to it, having granted the ſame to none but the Subjects of the Lords the States General, for a very ſhort Term, and, according to the Advices we have receiv'd, upon hard Conditions, which tend to the producing of tedious Conſequences: And as to *England*, it hath not granted to it any Freedom of Commerce, nor to the other Powers concern'd: For this Reaſon we have thought fit, as well to make the World ſenſible of our Moderation, as particularly of the Affection we bear to the two Nations of *Great Britain* and the *United Provinces*, and notwithſtanding the Obſtinacy and the Artifices of the *Swedes*, to grant to the aforeſaid Nations, and to all their Ships, entire Liberty of Commerce in all Places and Ports of the Crown of *Sweden*, provided that the aforeſaid Ships be furniſh'd by the two aforeſaid Powers with Paſſes and Certificates in due Form, according to the marine Regulations. It is moreover permitted them to carry thither all Sorts of Goods that are not contraband, and that are not of the Number of thoſe here under ſpecify'd. In Purſuance

ance whereof, we have ſent our Orders to our High Admiral, and to the other Admirals and Commanders of our Men of War, Fregates, and Privateers, when they have examin'd and found their Paſſes, Certificates, and other Documents, free from Errors, and agreeable to the marine Regulations, to permit them to paſs freely and without detaining, much leſs taking them. But if thoſe Ships ſhall be found laden with contraband Goods, or to carry falſe Certificates, otherwiſe call'd *Lorrendrager*, (*that is, trading privily by Stealth*) we have order'd them to be taken and brought into our Ports, and to be declar'd lawful Prize, according to the Meaning of the Laws; the which none can have Reaſon to put a wrong Conſtruction upon, ſince, according to the Law of Nations, we cannot grant Licence to furniſh our Enemies with thoſe Things which afford them the Means to prolong the War againſt us. We hope therefore, that the aforeſaid Maritime Powers, having receiv'd ſo manifeſt a Demonſtration of our Affection towards them and their Subjects, will endeavour reciprocally to make Returns, by taking ſuch Meaſures as might be equally friendly; and that they will direct their Subjects to conform themſelves to this preſent Declaration in their Commerce and Navigation, to the End that they may not come to any Damage thro' Neglect and want of Circumſpection, which, in ſuch Caſe, they can impute to none but themſelves. In Teſtimony whereof, this preſent Declaration hath been put out in our Navy, on Board the Ship *Ingermanland*, at *Angout*, ſign'd with our own Hand, and ſeal'd with our Great Seal, the 28th of *June*, 1719.

A Liſt of the Goods and Effects which are to be reputed Contraband.

Powder,
Lead,
Saltpetre,
Brimſtone,
Hemp and all Naval Stores,
All Sorts of Grain,
Salt.

Sign'd, *PETER.*
And underneath, Count *Goloſkin.*

Documents requir'd by his Czariſh Majeſty's Declaration, with which the Ships belonging to the Subjects of Great Britain, *and thoſe of the United Provinces, to whom his Majeſty grants free Commerce in* Sweden, *are to be furniſh'd.*

1. A Certificate or Atteſtation in Writing of the Place where the Ship was built. 2. A

2. A Bill of Sale, expreſſing where and of whom the Ship was bought, and to whom it belongs.

3. A Letter for the Maſter from the Magiſtrate of the Place from whence he comes, or where he reſides, in the Service of what Power he is, and what Prince's Subjects he and his Crew are.

4. An Atteſtation from the Magiſtrate of the Place, that the Owners or Freighters, and thoſe who have put their Goods aboard the Ship, have depos'd upon Oath, that both the Ship and the Goods belong to them, and that there is nothing that belongs to the Enemy, nor to any other Power, beſides that whoſe Subjects they are.

5. Charter-Party, *i. e.* a Writing, containing when the Maſter was engag'd, and the Veſſel freighted, the Place it is bound to, and what Goods it is to lade; with other uſual Documents.

6. An authentick Paſs, ſign'd by the Power whoſe Subjects he and his Men are.

7. That who ſhall happen to come from the *North Sea*, ſhall alſo be furniſh'd with the Paſs of the *Sound*, according to the uſual Cuſtom.

8. The Crew ſhall conſiſt of at leaſt two Thirds of national Seamen.

The many Reſtrictions with which this Declaration and Documents are clogg'd, made the Freedom of Trade, ſeemingly granted thereby, of no Effect in Reality, and the renewing of the ancient Friendſhip between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Sweden*, chang'd, on a ſudden, the Face of Affairs in the North; for the Negotiations that had been carry'd on in *Aland*, between the *Swediſh* and the *Muſcovite* Miniſters, being at a Stand, or rather broke off, the Czar reſolv'd to propoſe his own Conditions by Force of Arms, and, to that End, to make a Deſcent upon *Sweden*, which he accordingly did about the Middle of *July*, having ſome Days before publiſh'd the following Manifeſto.

WE *Peter* I. *&c* do hereby make known to all, and particularly to the High and Low Eſtates, as well Secular as Eccleſiaſtick, of the Kingdom of *Sweden*. As it is generally notorious how long this bloody War has laſted betwixt the two Crowns of *Ruſſia* and *Sweden*, we have certain Information, that not only during the Time of his Royal Majeſty *Charles*

Charles XII, of glorious Memory, but alſo in the Reign of her preſent Royal Majeſty, it has been inſinuated, as a Thing certain, to the Subjects of *Sweden*, ‘ That our implacable Temper was the only ‘ Cauſe of the Continuance of this long War; that ‘ we never ſhew'd the leaſt Inclination to Peace, nor ‘ wou'd conſider the Propoſitions made on the Part of ‘ *Sweden*, and that our ſole Deſign was entirely to ‘ overthrow and conquer that Kingdom; or, at leaſt, ‘ to poſſeſs ourſelves of ſome more of its Provinces.’ We think ourſelves oblig'd, by this Manifeſto, to wipe off thoſe groundleſs Accuſations, both as to the Time paſt and preſent, and, on the contrary, to ſhew to all the World our Innocence, the Juſtice of our Cauſe, and our Inclinations to Peace; and tho' we deſign not to enlarge upon all the Reaſons which gave Riſe to this War, yet we have judg'd it abſolutely neceſſary to mention them as ſuccinctly as poſſible, and to demonſtrate, that tho' we had Cauſes ſufficient for a Rupture, in Conſideration of the great Number of Injuries done by *Sweden* to our Crown, and that in the laſt Century, the *Swedes*, contrary to Alliances and Treaties, did rob us of ſeveral Countries and Provinces that always belong'd to our Crown, yet we never deſign'd to begin a War on that Account, if we had not been oblig'd to it by a new Affront to us in Perſon, and by the crafty Deſigns form'd againſt our Life by the Governor General, the Count *de Dalberg*, when we paſs'd thro' the City of *Riga* with our Embaſſy deſign'd to foreign Courts, eſpecially, ſince after having demanded juſt Satisfaction, as well by the Embaſſadors of *Sweden*, then reſiding at our Court, as by other Potentates, we cou'd obtain none; and that moreover, on the contrary, the Court of *Sweden* had form'd a very inſolent Reſolution, which was inſinuated to us by the Sieur *Knipercrona*, Reſident of *Sweden*, at our Court, containing a Refuſal of our Demands, as if our Accuſations were unjuſt, notwithſtanding the Proofs we ourſelves had given of 'em to the Embaſſadors of *Sweden*, both by Word of Mouth and Writing, that they might repreſent them to his *Swediſh* Majeſty; and tho' the War was afterwards commenc'd to revenge the Injuries done us, we did both in our Proſperity and Adverſity, and even 'till now, always ſignify our Deſire of Peace with the Crown of *Sweden*, and did ſufficiently ſhew

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our Moderation by the Propoſals we made, according to the Conjunctures of Time; but 'till laſt Year it was impoſſible for us to obtain any Negociation, and much leſs a Peace, becauſe his *Swediſh* Majeſty had no Inclination to it; and while we ſtaid in *Holland*, we were inform'd of his Majeſty's peaceful Intentions by ſeveral of his Miniſters, firſt by Secretary *Preys*, afterwards by General *Welling*, and, at laſt, by Baron *Gortz*, who propos'd the Iſle of *Aland* to us as the Place of Congreſs: We immediately conſented to it, and did thereupon alſo diſpoſe our faithful Ally the King of *Pruſſia*; and tho' we did invite our other Allies, we could not perſwade them to ſend their Miniſters to the ſaid Negociations, becauſe they were not inclin'd to it.

Notwithſtanding all this, in the Beginning of 1718, we ſent our Miniſters to the ſaid Congreſs, who treated with his *Swediſh* Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries, (and continu'd ſo to do 'till his Death) where we granted ſuch advantageous Conditions to the Crown of *Sweden*, as, notwithſtanding his Majeſty's known Inclinations for War, made ſuch an Impreſſion upon him, that we ſhould undoubtedly, in a little Time, have concluded a ſolid Peace on both Sides, and likewiſe a more ſtrict Alliance betwixt the two Crowns, had the Conferences continu'd ſome Weeks longer, and not been interrupted by the fatal Death of his *Swediſh* Majeſty. Farther, to ſet our ſincere Intentions for Peace in a clearer Light, tho' we had agreed to no Ceſſation of Arms with his *Swediſh* Majeſty, and, by Conſequence, were at Liberty to carry on the War; and tho' we were in a Condition, laſt Summer, to embark with an Army of 30000 Men, and to land in the Heart of *Sweden*, and, perhaps, to enter as far as the Capital, for which we had the faireſt Opportunity, the *Swedes* having made no Preparations of War, either by Land or Sea, to reſiſt us; we cou'd not, however, think of it, for this Reaſon only, that we might not give the *Swediſh* Nation an Occaſion to ſuſpect, that, under Colour of a Negotiation for Peace, we deſign'd the Ruin of that Kingdom; for it was our ſincere Intention, not only to eſtabliſh a laſting Peace and Amity with that Nation, but alſo to procure them perpetual Advantages in Commerce, equal to thoſe of our own Subjects. And tho' we had very particular Advice, both

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of the Death of his *Swediſh* Majeſty, and the Diſorders which happen'd during the Election of her preſent Majeſty, as alſo of the Loſs which the *Swediſh* Troops ſuffer'd in their Retreat from *Norway*; and tho' we alſo very well knew that *Sweden* had not taken the leaſt Precaution to hinder an Invaſion by our Army; beſides that, during the Winter, the Ice was ſo ſtrong, betwixt *Sweden* and *Finland*, that we cou'd have ſafely march'd over our Army and Artillery, and that, farther, our Troops, with Artillery, Proviſion, and Ammunition, were ready at *Abo* for that End; we not only forbore it for the Reaſons above-mention'd, but alſo gave expreſs Orders to our Troops to undertake nothing, except two or three ſmall Parties that were detach'd to view the inward State of that Kingdom; in firm Expectation that the new Regency of *Sweden*, and all good Patriots of that Kingdom, wou'd employ their utmoſt Endeavours to advance the Safety and Proſperity of their Country, by renewing the Negociations, and concluding a ſpeedy Peace. Therefore we gave Aſſurances, by our Miniſters at *Aland*, of our conſtant Inclination for Peace, both to Count *Gyllemburgh*, the *Swediſh* Plenipotentiary to her preſent Majeſty, and the States of the Kingdom; before the Death of the King and her Acceſſion to the Throne were notify'd to us: Upon which that Miniſter gave us the like Aſſurance by Word of Mouth, as her Majeſty did in Writing, and that Baron *Lillienſted* ſhould be ſent to the Congreſs as her firſt Plenipotentiary in the Place of Baron *Gortz*; and Count *Gyllemburgh* aſſur'd us that the ſaid Plenipotentiary would come, without fail, to *Aland*, by the Beginning of *April*, to renew the Conferences and conclude the Peace. We had the leſs Reaſon to doubt it, ſince notwithſtanding the great Inclination which the late King of *Sweden*, of glorious Memory, had always for War, moſt of the Conditions betwixt us were actually agreed on in his Life-time; ſo that conſidering our Succeſs, and the State of Affairs at that Time, the Kingdom of *Sweden* wou'd have obtain'd great Advantages, ſince that Crown might not only have thereby recover'd ſeveral Countries and Towns, but have alſo obtain'd other conſiderable Advantages: But tho' we ſtaid 'till *June* without undertaking the leaſt Hoſtilities, thoſe Aſſurances on the Part of *Sweden* were not made good, nor cou'd we expect the ſaid

Miniſter wou'd be ſent to *Aland*, for Count *Gyllemburgh* preſented, by Order of her Majeſty, a Declaration in Writing to our Miniſters, by which it appear'd ſufficiently, that the Crown of *Sweden* had no Inclinations to Peace, but rather to continue the War, ſince ſhe demanded of us the Reſtoration of almoſt all the Provinces which we had conquer'd from her during this War, without any previous Negotiation; and, on the contrary, not only refus'd to ſend a Miniſter to *Aland*, but threaten'd us with breaking off the Congreſs, and prolonging the War; and alſo made ſeveral frivolous Pretexts againſt admitting the Miniſter whom our faithful Ally, the King of *Pruſſia*, had deputed to the Congreſs, notwithſtanding he was ſent thither under the Aſſurances of his late Majeſty of *Sweden*, of glorious Memory. Beſides, the *Swedes* have enter'd into particular Negotiations with other Powers, from whom they can fear no Danger in Time of War, nor expect Profit in Time of Peace, to the Excluſion of us, and alſo with Threats to take all Sorts of dangerous Meaſures againſt us; and ſhe ſtill endeavours to amuſe us, by prolonging the Congreſs at *Aland* without any Negotiation. Upon the whole, as we perceive all the Deſigns of *Sweden*, we find our ſelves oblig'd, after invoking the Divine Aſſiſtance, to have Recourſe to Arms, and to order our Troops to invade *Sweden*; not with a View to conquer or take any more of her Dominions, but only to obtain the deſir'd Peace; which we wiſh for on the ſame Conditions as before, and demand nothing farther of the Crown of *Sweden*, but are rather willing to yield ſome of thoſe Conqueſts already in our Hands. Therefore we declare, that in Caſe the Crown of *Sweden* ſhew no Inclination to a Peace with us, we ſhall then be oblig'd to undertake and continue, with God's Aſſiſtance, a moſt vigorous War, even in the Heart of the Kingdom. And alſo in this Caſe, we proteſt before God and all the World, againſt all the Calamities that may thereby happen to the Subjects of the ſaid Kingdom, and eſpecially againſt the innocent Blood which may be ſhed after the Publication of this our ſincere Deſign. And to this we take the Almighty to Witneſs, and charge it upon thoſe who, by Paſſion or Self-Intereſt, have endeavour'd to hinder the Concluſion of a Peace betwixt us. We hope then that the Great God will continue to ſuppo rt our Arms in this Enterprize, as he

he has done formerly, and we have order'd that this Manifeſto be publiſh'd and made known to all the Subjects of that Crown, that they may take ſalutary Methods and Counſels to ward off their impending Ruin, which cannot be avoided but by their Concluding a Peace with us. In the mean time, as on our Part we have always been ready, ſo we are ſtill, to conclude a Peace as above, on reaſonable Conditions, and in that Caſe immediately to ceaſe all Hoſtilities.

The Accounts from *Sweden* of the Ravages and Depredations committed by the *Muſcovites* in that Kingdom are as follows.

On the 10th of *July* the *Ruſſian* Fleet, conſiſting of 26 Men of War and above 300 Galleys and Tranſports, appear'd on the Coaſt. The next Day the Galleys and Tranſports enter'd the Mouth of the Lake *Meler*, on the Side of *Norder-Tellie*, eight Leagues from *Stockholm*, and landed ſome Forces on the Iſland of *Romanſoe*, who ſet Fire to the Houſes, and laid the Country waſte: From thence they went to *Grieſelham*, which underwent the ſame Fate. They ſet Fire to *Morby*, *Liddo*, and other Caſtles: Near *Erickſholm* they burnt the Churches and robb'd the very Burying Places, and where-ever they came they took the Inhabitants that fell into their Hands, and put them on Board the Galleys to tranſport them to *Ruſſia*: Part of the Galleys went Northward, and burnt a Place call'd *Barkbruck*, where they deſtroy'd alſo one of the richeſt Iron-Mines in the Kingdom. On the 16th they ſet ſome Coſſacks on Shore at *Sandmar*, who ſcowr'd the adjacent Country, and advanc'd to *Weſterhaning*, within four Leagues of *Stockholm*; and ſome Gallies came that Day to *Steeck*, within two Leagues of that City, where they landed ſome Men, who burnt the Village of *Bo*, with the fine Country Seats of the Senator *Teſſin*, and M. *Hoepkin*, Secretary of State; they likewiſe burnt many other Seats and Villages on that Side of the Country; while the Galleys that were ſent to the North Parts of *Sweden* committed the like Ravages: They burnt *Nycoping*, which is eſteem'd the third beſt Town in *Sweden*; and the Inhabitants of *Norcoping* having advice that the *Muſcovites* were drawing that Way, convey'd away what they could of their beſt Effects, and ſet their Town a-fire: But the greateſt and almoſt irreparable Damage that *Sweden*

ſuſtain'd by this Invaſion, was the Loſs of their Mines and Iron-Works, which the *Ruſſians* deſtroy'd where-ever they came.

Thus they continu'd to make Deſcents in divers Places of the Kingdom, plundering, ravaging, and burning all before them, 'till upon Advice that Sir *John Norris*, with the *Britiſh* Squadron under his Command, had been join'd by ſeveral *Swediſh* Men of War, and were ſailing towards *Stockholm*, the Czar thought fit to withdraw from the Coaſts of *Sweden*, and being arriv'd at *Peterſburgh*, he caus'd the following Relation of his Succeſſes in *Sweden* to be publiſh'd.

ON the 21ſt of *July*, towards the Evening, Admiral *Apraxin* ſail'd from *Aland* Ille of *Lameland*, with a Squadron of Gallies, convoy'd by the great Fleet, and arriv'd the next Day in the *Scheren* of *Sweden*. Having divided his Squadron into two Parts, he went himſelf, with moſt of the Gallies, to the Left of *Stockholm*, and Major-General *Leſſy* with twenty-one Gallies to the Right of that City. Upon Advice that the Enemy had rejected the laſt Propoſals of Peace, made to them by our Counſellor *Oſterman*, he began to put in Execution the Czar's Order, to burn and lay waſte all the *Swediſh* Towns, Villages, Works, and Dwellings, where-ever they came; and conſequently ruin'd the Coaſt all along, ſome Miles beyond *Norkoping* on the Left, and as far as *Gewel* on the Right, ſo that on the Left were burnt the Towns of *North-Tille*, *Daleroon*, *Gooder-Telle*, *Troſſe*, *Nykoping*, with its Caſtle, and *Norkoping*, one of the principal Towns next to *Stockholm*; alſo eleven Noblemens Seats, two Copper-Works, five Iron-Works, one Earth-Work, one Tile Kiln, eight hundred and twenty ſix Villages and Cottages, three Mills, and ten Warehouſes: On the Right, by Major-General *Leſſy*, the Towns of *Oſterhamen* and *Orogrundt*, twenty one Palaces and Noblemens Seats, nine Iron-Works, five hundred and thirty five Villages and Cottages, forty Mills, and ſixteen Warehouſes. Our Troops burnt all the Forage, and the Cattle they partly brought away and partly kill'd. The Copper and Iron were brought on Board our Gallies; and what they could not ſtow was thrown into the Sea. The Inhabitants who did not bear Arms, were, by the Czar's expreſs Command, neither kill'd nor made Priſoners.

Priſoners. Tho' our Admiral had Time enough to puſh his Operations quite to *Stockholm*, he yet receiv'd Orders from his Czariſh Majeſty to put a Stop to the ſame, at the Inſtances the Queen of *Sweden* made to our Counſellor *Oſterman*, with Aſſurances that this would be a Means of accelerating the Peace. However, the Admiral thought it proper, before his Departure, to make a Viſit to all the Avenues about *Stockholm*, Accordingly he went with Rear-Admiral *Zmajewits*, and ſome Engineers, and Sea-Officers, the 14th of *Auguſt*, towards *Waxholm* and *Steckeſundt*, while three Batallions on the Right, and as many on the Left, march'd by Land. The three firſt being landed, they found, in the Evening at Eight a-Clock, the Enemy poſted behind a Rock about a Quarter of League from the Beach, whence they advanc'd upon us, their Strength conſiſting of two Regiments of Foot, and one of Horſe; but met with ſuch a warm Reception, that notwithſtanding they were ſupported with freſh Troops, they were oblig'd, after a Fight of an Hour and a Half, to fly before our three Batallions; whereupon we remain'd upon the Field of Battle 'till the next Day, and then return'd to the Gallies, with the Loſs of a hundred and four Men kill'd, and three hundred and twenty nine wounded; and the *Swedes* loſt twice or thrice that Number. Hence 'tis apparent, that our Forces could eaſily have penetrated to *Stockholm*, had not the Admiral receiv'd Orders to return, which he executed the 30th of *Auguſt*, without Hindrance or the Loſs of a Veſſel, for the Wind being favourable in the Afternoon, he ſet Sail, and the ſame Evening join'd the Fleet of Men of War, which lay at Anchor under *Lameland*. The Czar then gave Orders that the whole Fleet of Men of War and Gallies ſhould put to Sea for their reſpective Harbours. The Men of War came accordingly to *Revel* upon the 3d Inſtant; ſome of the Gallies under General *Galitzin* went to *Abo*, and the reſt, having Guards on Board, to *Revel*. The Czar came hither with five Gallies and a Brigantine. He arriv'd the 8th at *Cronſlot*, and made his publick Entry into this City the 10th. His Czariſh Majeſty has given the *Swediſh* Plenipotentiaries, at the Congreſs of *Aland*, a certain Time to declare the final Reſolution of their Court concerning Peace, being tir'd out with the Delays attending ſuch Negotiations, and determin'd to break up that Congreſs

greſs entirely, and ſeek Peace at the Sword's Point; and, in Conſequence hereof, our Miniſters at *Aland* are order'd to return Home immediately after the Expiration of the ſaid Time.

About the ſame Time the Lord *Carteret* preſented the following Memorials to the Queen of *Sweden*.

Memorial of his Excellency the Lord Carteret *to her Majeſty the Queen of* Sweden.

THE underwritten Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, is order'd to repreſent to her Majeſty the Queen of *Sweden*, that the Crown of *Great Britain* having not been engag'd in the War of the North, and that the ſaid Crown having in all Times maintain'd a ſtrict Friendſhip and Alliance with that of *Sweden*, as well with regard to their common Intereſts, as to the Preſervation and Support of the Proteſtant Religion; as alſo that the King, ſince he has been on the Throne, having conſtantly labour'd to eſtabliſh the Peace of *Europe* on the moſt ſolid Foundations, his Majeſty ſees, with very great Concern, the War which for ſo many Years has ravag'd the North, having occaſion'd great Effuſion of Blood, and the Ruin of many Countries and Provinces.

The King would think himſelf happy, if he could contribute to the putting an End to thoſe Troubles.

In order to it his Majeſty has commanded Mr. *Whitworth*, his Miniſter at the Court of *Pruſſia*, to acquaint M. *Talſtoy*, Miniſter of his Czariſh Majeſty, that he is deſirous to ſee Peace re-eſtabliſh'd between *Sweden* and *Ruſſia*, and that he offers his Mediation for it to his Czariſh Majeſty.

The King likewiſe addreſſes himſelf now to her Majeſty the Queen, being thoroughly perſwaded, by the Proofs of Affection and Tenderneſs which ſhe has ſhewn for her People, that ſhe ſeeks nothing but to have them enjoy the Bleſſings of Peace, and that ſhe is diſpos'd to accept his Majeſty's Mediation.

The King makes no doubt that the Queen will truſt her Intereſt to him, and that her Majeſty is entirely ſatisfy'd of the Sincerity of his Intentions in ſo good a Work.

The

The ſaid Miniſter Plenipotentiary moſt humbly intreats her Majeſty, to grant him a favourable Anſwer, and as ſpeedily as ſhe can, he being order'd to repeat to his Czariſh Majeſty the Offers of Mediation which have already been made to him, in Caſe her Majeſty the Queen of *Sweden* is pleas'd to accept it on her Part. *Done at* Stockholm *the 6th of* Auguſt, *O. S.* 1719.

CARTERET.

The Anſwer of her Sacred Royal Majeſty to the Memorial preſented to her by the Lord Carteret, *Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Sacred Royal Majeſty of* Great Britain, *for her accepting the ſaid King's Mediation between her and the Czar of* Great Ruſſia. *Given at* Stockholm *the 16th of* Auguſt, 1719.

HER Royal Majeſty is extreamly pleas'd to find, by the Memorial of his Excellency the Miniſter Plenipotentiary, that his Majeſty, the King of *Great Britain*, being intent upon re-eſtabliſhing every where the former Tranquillity of *Europe*, looks, with deep Concern, on that fatal War which has ſo long raged in the North; and that he counts it his chief Glory and Happineſs to contribute effectually to the extinguiſhing it. That in order to this, he has already caus'd Mr. *Whitworth*, his Miniſter reſiding at *Berlin*, to acquaint the *Muſcovite* Miniſter there, how deſirous he is, that, by his amicable Offer of Mediation, Peace may be reſtor'd between her Royal Majeſty and his Czariſh Majeſty: That he propoſes the like Endeavours and Offices of Mediation to her Royal Majeſty; and has therefore ſent Orders to his Excellency the ſaid Miniſter Plenipotentiary here, to offer amicably this Mediation of his King to her Royal Majeſty, and to procure, as ſoon as may be, her Reſolution thereupon; to the End, that if his Excellency, the ſaid Miniſter Plenipotentiary, ſhall obtain her Royal Majeſty's Acceptance thereof, he may, purſuant to his Order, repeat the ſame Offers of his King's Mediation to the Czar of *Muſcovy*.

Her Sacred Royal Majeſty gives the more ready Attention to all theſe Things, becauſe ſo great is her tender Affection for her Subjects, that nothing could ever be ſo acceptable and conformable to her earneſt and unweary'd Cares and Wiſhes, as the propoſing of Means for extinguiſhing this deſtructive War, and ſtopping

ſtopping the farther Effuſion of human and Chriſtian Blood The King of *Great Britain*'s entertaining generouſly ſuch Thoughts, is the more agreeable to her Royal Majeſty, becauſe they are ſuitable to the indiſſoluble, and, in a Manner, natural Bonds, by which, as well as the mutual Intereſts of each Kingdom, as of the Proteſtant Religion eſpecially, the two Nations are united.

Her Sacred Royal Majeſty does therefore the more willingly embrace this Offer of his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, as being firmly and abſolutely perſwaded, that his Sacred Majeſty, the King of *Great Britain*, purſuing a Deſign ſo great and beneficial to the Chriſtian World, with the moſt ſincere Intention and Application of Mind, will ſucceſsfully employ ſufficient Means.

Her Sacred Royal Majeſty is ſatisfy'd ſhe may the more ſafely truſt his Sacred Majeſty, the King of *Great Britain*, with her own and her Kingdom's Intereſts, becauſe ſhe aſſuredly promiſes herſelf from his Prudence, no leſs than from his Juſtice and Equity, that his Majeſty, the King of *Great Britain*, will make it his chief Aim, that the Parties at War, laying aſide all Animoſity and Hatred, and being reconcil'd in their Minds, may prefer equitable, ſolid, and laſting Conditions and Terms of Peace, to ſuch, as by their own Rigour and Unreaſonableneſs, would, in Courſe of Time, naturally break and diſſolve themſelves.

For the reſt, her Royal Majeſty aſſures his Excellency, the Miniſter Plenipotentiary, of her very ſingular Royal Good-will to his Perſon, and earneſtly recommends him to the Favour and Protection of the Almighty. Done as aboveſaid,

By the ſpecial Command of her Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*.

D. H. Van Hopken.

Memorial of his Excellency the Lord Carteret *to her Majeſty the Queen of* Sweden.

IT being known to her Majeſty, the Queen of *Sweden*, that the Crown of *Great Britain* has had no Part in the War which has unhappily laſted ſo many Years in the North, and her ſaid Majeſty having given convincing Proofs of her Moderation, and of her Deſire to re-eſtabliſh the Tranquillity which ſo long, in vain, has been wiſh'd for: The King

King of *Great Britain* has order'd his underwritten Miniſter Plenipotentiary to repreſent to her Majeſty, that the Kings, his Predeceſſors, as well for the Preſervation of free Commerce in the *Baltick*, as eſpecially for the Welfare of the Proteſtant Religion, have always maintain'd very ſtrict Alliances with the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*.

The ſeveral Treaties concluded for that End, by the Interpoſition of *Great Britain*, between *Sweden* and *Denmark*, are ſo many Proofs of the conſtant Endeavours which they have uſed to re-eſtabliſh Peace between thoſe Crowns when they have been at War.

The King, following the Example of his Predeceſſors, and mov'd by his own Inclination, offers her Majeſty his Mediation and Endeavours for making Peace between her and the King of *Denmark*.

As both are his Allies, he has beheld, with great Concern, their Diſunion. But for the ſame Reaſon, he hopes likewiſe to be able, ſo much the ſooner, to procure the Re-eſtabliſhment of a good Underſtanding between their Majeſties.

The ſaid Miniſter Plenipotentiary has the more Ground to flatter himſelf her Majeſty on this Occaſion will be pleas'd to accept the Mediation of the King, his Maſter, becauſe ſhe has already accepted that which he offer'd between her ſaid Majeſty and his Czariſh Majeſty, and that, agreeably to her Moderation and Wiſdom, ſhe will be pleas'd to conſent to a Suſpenſion of Arms. *Done at* Stockholm *the 1ſt of* September, *O. S.* 1719.

CARTERET.

Her Sacred Royal Majeſty's Anſwer to the Memorial preſented to her by the Lord Carteret, *Plenipotentiary of the King of* Great Britain, *for accepting the Mediation of the ſaid King of* Great Britain *between her Sacred Royal Majeſty and the King of* Denmark. *Given at* Stockholm *the 7th of* September, 1719.

THE very friendly Care which the King of *Great Britain* has taken upon him, for reſtoring Peace between her Kingdom and the King of *Denmark*, being extreamly acceptable to her Sacred Royal Majeſty, ſhe does therefore moſt willingly embrace the ſaid King's proffer'd Offices of Mediation; and farther, if for the more happy carrying on ſo good a Work,

it be judg'd convenient to make a Truce in the mean-while, with Freedom of Commerce and of the Poſts, her Sacred Royal Majeſty conſents to it, provided this Suſpenſion of Arms, with Freedom of Commerce and of the Poſts, do not exceed the Term of ſix Months. For the reſt, her Royal Majeſty bearing ſingular Royal Good-will to his Excellency the Miniſter Plenipotentiary, recommends him to the Protection of the Almighty. Done as aboveſaid,

By the ſpecial Command of her Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*.

D. H. Van Hopkin.

About the ſame Time my Lord *Carteret* wrote the following Letter to his Czariſh Majeſty.

Stockholm, Sept. 1. O. S. 1719.

SIRE.

THE King of *Great Britain*, my Maſter, has order'd me, his Embaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of *Sweden*, to acquaint your Czariſh Majeſty, that the Queen of *Sweden* has accepted his Mediation, in order to make a Peace between your Czariſh Majeſty and this Crown. Mr. *Whitworth*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter at *Berlin*, has already had the Honour to offer your Majeſty the ſame Mediation by Mr. *Tolſtoy*, your Majeſty's Miniſter at that Court; and I am commanded to repeat the ſame Offer to your Majeſty. As the Queen of *Sweden* was induc'd to accept the Mediation of the Crown of *Great Britain*, becauſe that Crown has never been engag'd in the preſent Northern War; ſo it is humbly hoped, that the ſame Argument will prevail with your Majeſty, and that your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleas'd to cauſe all Hoſtilities to ceaſe in the meantime, as a Mark of your Majeſty's Acceptance of the Mediation, and of your favourable Diſpoſitions to Peace. I beg Leave to inform your Majeſty, that the King, my Maſter, has commanded Sir *John Norris*, his Admiral, to come, with the Fleet under his Command, upon this Coaſt, to protect the Trade of his Subjects, as well as to give Weight and Support to his Mediation; and that his Majeſty has taken Meaſures with the moſt Chriſtian King, and his other Allies, among which *Sweden* is compris'd, not only to procure to his Mediation the Succeſs his Majeſty ought to expect from it,

but

but ſpeedily to put an End to the War, which has ſo long diſturb'd the North.

I am with the greateſt Submiſſion and Reſpect,

SIRE,

Your Majeſty's moſt humble and moſt obedient Servant,

CARTERET.

With this Letter, and another from Sir *John Norris*, which ſhall be inſerted hereafter, the Lord *Carteret* diſpatch'd Mr. *Berkeley* to the Czar; but the *Ruſſian* Plenipotentiaries at *Aland* refus'd to give him a Paſs to proceed to *Petersburg*, nor would they receive his Letters; upon which he return'd to *Stockholm*.

Meanwhile the *Ruſſians* could not brook the general Belief, That their Fleet retir'd from the Coaſts of *Sweden*, in Apprehenſion that Force would be uſed with them by the united Fleets of *Great Britain* and *Sweden*; and therefore, to undeceive the World, as they pretended, they caus'd the following Account to be publiſh'd in ſeveral Parts of *Europe*.

A true Relation of the Return of the Ruſſian *Fleet to* Revel *and* Cronſlot, *taken in authentick Journals, and publiſh'd to confute falſe Reports of thoſe that envy the Glory of his Czariſh Majeſty's Arms, and had ſpread a Report as if the ſaid Fleet had fled upon the Advice of the joining of the* Engliſh *and* Swediſh *Fleets.*

According to the Copy printed at Revel.

BEFORE the Beginning of the laſt Campaign, and likewiſe before his Czariſh Majeſty's Fleet ſet out from *Cronſlot*, they had the News there of an *Engliſh* Squadron being ſent to the *Baltick*, under the Command of Admiral *Norris*.

His Majeſty alſo had Advice, that the ſaid Admiral had Orders, in Concert with the *Swedes*, to oppoſe the *Ruſſian* Fleet in its Operations againſt *Sweden*.

This occaſion'd his Majeſty to take ſome Precautions, and to ſend Orders to Mr. *Weſſelouſky*, his Reſident in *England*, to inform himſelf of the Matter: His Majeſty alſo, that no Time might be loſt, wrote himſelf to the ſaid Admiral *Norris* the 10th of *June* laſt from *Cronſlot*, and ſent his Letters by the Lieutenant Count *Gallowin*, the Copy of which is hereto annex'd.

But in the meantime his Majeſty being on the Way with both his Fleets towards the Iſle of *Aland*, detach'd from thence his High Admiral, Count *Apraxin*, with the Flotilla or Gallies, towards the *Scheren* of *Sweden*, to begin the Operations of War; and with the Men of War, after his Majeſty had convoy'd the other, he return'd and came to an Anchor at the ſaid Iſles of *Aland*. *N. B.* It was not till the 25th of *July*, O. S. that his Majeſty receiv'd an Anſwer to the ſaid Letter, in the Terms here alſo annex'd, by which it is evident there appear'd no Manner of Deſign of any Hoſtility.

The 7th of *Auguſt*, Monſieur *Oſterman*, Miniſter and Plenipotentiary of his Czariſh Majeſty, who had been ſent into *Sweden*, return'd with a Letter from the Queen of *Sweden*, and made his Report of the preſſing Inſtances which that Princeſs made to his Czariſh Majeſty, to forbear his Hoſtilities, in order to forward the Peace.

Upon theſe Inſtances, the 9th of the ſame Month, his Majeſty, after having call'd a Council, had ſent Orders to his ſaid High Admiral to ceaſe the Hoſtilities, and to return with the Fleet to *Lameland*, as well in Conſideration of the Entreaties of the Queen of *Sweden*, as alſo becauſe the Seaſon was too far advanc'd; and his Admiral executed thoſe Orders on the 19th.

After this, his Majeſty calling a general Council, it was reſolv'd therein, for the Reaſons aboveſaid, to put an End to the Campaign; and having agreed on the Diſpoſitions for laying up the Gallies in ſeveral Ports, he gave them Orders to ſail to their reſpective Ports with the firſt fair Wind, the grand Fleet ſetting Sail alſo the 21ſt of *Auguſt* for *Revel*, and his Czariſh Majeſty parted the ſame Day with ſome Gallies for *Petersburg*.

The ſame Day, after his Czariſh Majeſty's departing, one Part of the Gallies ſail'd for *Abo*, others for *Revel*, and others remain'd ſome Time at *Lameland* to obſerve the Enemy.

All theſe Things paſs'd without having the leaſt Advice of the Approach of the *Engliſh* Fleet to the Aſſiſtance of the *Swedes*, leſs had they Notice of ſuch a Deſign, and leaſt of all, that there was a Treaty on Foot for that Purpoſe between *Sweden* and *England*.

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In the mean Time, his Czariſh Majeſty's Fleet arriv'd in the Road of *Revel* the 23d of *Auguſt*; they met in the Way, at the Iſle of *Nagen*, Lieutenant Count *Gallowin*, who had been ſent, as before, to, and was returning in a Hooker from *Copenhagen*; he came away from thence the 21ſt, with the News only, that Admiral *Norris* was ſail'd to *Bornholm*, but without any Account of his Deſign.

It was not 'till after the Arrival of the *Ruſſian* Fleet at *Revel*, that they had the firſt News of Admiral *Norris*'s being at Sea, and his Czariſh Majeſty receiv'd not that Account 'till the 27th, when Count *Gallowin* came to his Majeſty at the Iſles of *Bereſow*, and brought him the ſame Account. Theſe Advices were farther confirm'd ſome Time after by Letters from the *Ruſſian* Embaſſador at *Copenhagen*, the Prince *Dolorucky*, who ſent it by one of his Servants, with a nimble Frigate Expreſs; he inform'd his Czariſh Majeſty, among other Things, of the joining Sir *John Norris* by ſeveral other Men of War from *England*.

This Frigate of Prince *Dolorucky* paſs'd by the Iſles of *Aland* the 23d of *Auguſt*, not meeting the *Ruſſian* Fleet, which was that very Day arriv'd at *Revel*, and ſtay'd there ſome Time after, according to his Czariſh Majeſty's Orders.

In a Word, the Seaſon being far advanc'd, his Czariſh Majeſty ſent Orders, that half the Fleet ſhould come to *Cronſlot*, where they arriv'd the 14th of *September*, the other half remaining in the Port of *Revel*.

After this his Czariſh Majeſty receiv'd Advice from ſeveral Places, that the King of *England* had made a Separate Peace, and a Defenſive Alliance with the Queen of *Sweden*; but to this Day no Notice thereof had been given, either by his *Britannick* Majeſty's Miniſter at the *Ruſſian* Court, or by any other Chanel.

But the 18th of *September*, Letters from his Czariſh Majeſty's Plenipotentiary at *Aland*, dated the 10th of the ſame Month, brought an Account, that a *Swediſh* Brigantine had brought thither an *Engliſh* Gentleman, whoſe Name was *Berkeley*, who being ſent for, the next Day after his Arrival, had told them, that he was ſent by the Lord *Carteret*, the *Engliſh* Embaſſador at *Stockholm*, and Admiral *Norris*, with ſome Letters for his Czariſh Majeſty, deſiring them, that they would give

him

him Diſpatches towards *Petersburgh*, or that they would take the Letters he had brought, and forward them to his Czariſh Majeſty.

That hereupon the ſaid Plenipotentiary having aſk'd him, if he had any Meſſage to deliver to his Czariſh Majeſty by Word of Mouth, he anſwer'd, That he had nothing in Commiſſion, but to deliver the ſaid Letters; that this oblig'd them to aſk him what were the Contents of the ſaid Letters, and that he had given them Copies both in *Engliſh* and *French*, which are alſo hereunto annex'd; that ſeeing by the Contents of the ſaid Letters, that as well the Embaſſador as the Admiral had treated him in ſo unuſual a Manner, and ſo full of ——— they durſt not take upon them to forward the ſaid Gentleman to his Czariſh Majeſty, nor to receive his Letters; and that after they had given him this Anſwer, they return'd him in Safety to *Sweden*, to the *Engliſh* Embaſſador, with a Letter ſignifying the ſame.

Thus it appears, by all that had been ſaid, that the Inſtances of the Queen of *Sweden*, and the Seaſon being ſo far advanc'd, have been the only Reaſons which had determin'd his Czariſh Majeſty to put an End, for this Year, to the Operations of the War, and to bring back his Forces into his Ports; and that the Conjunction of the *Engliſh* and *Swediſh* Ships could not contribute any Thing to that Reſolution, ſeeing they had no Knowledge of it 'till after the whole *Ruſſian* Fleet was ſo return'd.

The Letters annex'd to this Account are as follows:

His Czariſh Majeſty's Letter to Sir John Norris, *the* Engliſh *Admiral, dated on Board the* Ingermanland *Man of War, of the* Muſcovite *Fleet*, June 7, 1719, *O. S.*

Mr. Admiral,

WE have receiv'd Advice from *England* and other Places, that his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain* has ſent you with a Squadron of Men of War into the *Baltick*, to execute ſome Commiſſion. Nevertheleſs, tho' we are in Alliance with his *Britannick* Majeſty, as Elector of *Brunſwick*, in relation to the preſent Northern War, and that we are therein join'd in one common Intereſt, they have been ſo far from concerting with us the Operations of this Cam-

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paign againſt the common Enemy, that they have not ſo much as given us the leaſt Intimation of the ſending of this Squadron. You know yourſelf, Sir, that it was never omitted, for the Time paſt, to give us Notice upon the like Occaſions; and this Innovation adminiſtring to us Cauſe of Suſpicion, we have thought it requiſite, for preventing of all the dangerous Conſequences that might enſue, to write to you by the Bearer of this Letter, and in Friendſhip to require of you, that before you draw near to our Fleet, and to our Dominions, you declare to us in Writing upon what Deſign you have been ſent into theſe Seas with your Squadron, what has been given you in Commiſſion; and, particularly, whether it is not to commit ſome Hoſtility againſt us, our Fleet, or the Places that are under our Dominions; and, finally, whether you have Orders to act towards us as a Friend, or otherwiſe.

We cannot, at the ſame Time, forbear declaring to you, that unleſs you give us a poſitive Anſwer in Writing to all theſe Points, and a Declaration with ſuch Aſſurances as are proper; and that if you draw near to our Fleet with your Squadron, or to the Countries or Places under our Dominions, without giving us your Declaration, we ſhall think ourſelves oblig'd to look upon your Silence as an Indication of ſome ill Intentions, and to believe that you are entruſted with a dangerous Deſign againſt us, our Fleet, and our Dominions; and we ſhall be oblig'd to take ſuch Meaſures againſt the ſame, for our Safety, as ſhall be convenient, according to the Rights of War. On the other Hand, we here declare, and ſolemnly proteſt on our Word, that, on our Part, we neither have had nor have any ill Intentions againſt his *Britannick* Majeſty, and againſt the Crown of *Great Britain*, nor againſt any other Powers; and that our Deſign is no other than to put in Execution the warlike Operations we have projected againſt *Sweden*, barely to oblige the ſame to conſent to a reaſonable Peace. We beſeech God, Mr. Admiral, to take you into his holy and worthy Protection, *&c.*

Sign'd,

PETER.

Admiral

Admiral *Norris*'s Anſwer, dated at *Copenhagen*, *July* 11. 1719.

SIR,

I Have had the Honour to receive your Majeſty's Letter of the 7th of *June*, wherein your Majeſty takes Notice, that you had no Intimation that I had Orders to come into theſe Seas with a Squadron of the King my Maſter's Men of War, to protect the Commerce of his Subjects, and to ſtrengthen the good Intelligence with his Allies.

Before my Departure from *England*, I ſpoke with M. *Weſſelowſky*, your Majeſty's Miniſter at our Court, about the Occaſion of my being ſent into theſe Parts, and I told him, that I hoped that the good Harmony between our Maſters would be preſerv'd.

I therefore take the Liberty, with the moſt profound Reſpect I am able, to confeſs to your Majeſty how much I am ſurpriz'd at the Umbrage your Majeſty expreſſes in your Letter, that ſome Difference might happen between your Majeſty and my auguſt Maſter.

I immediately ſent your Majeſty's Letter to the King, my Maſter, as alſo that which the Great Chancellor writ to me; and if your Majeſty will ſend any one to the King, my Maſter, your Majeſty will be ſatisfy'd with the good Intentions his Majeſty has to continue the ancient good Amity between the two Monarchies.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty to give me Leave to expreſs to you how profoundly I acknowledge the Honour I have receiv'd from your Majeſty, and to aſſure you of the profound Submiſſion and Obedience, with which I am, *&c.*

JOHN NORRIS.

To theſe Letters were annex'd two others, *viz* one from the Lord *Carteret* to the Czar, dated *September* 1. *O. S.* the other from Sir *John Norris* to his Czarish Majeſty, which is as follows:

September 1. *O. S.*

SIRE,

THE Crown of *Great Britain* having never had any Part in the preſent War in the North, and the King, my Maſter, having offer'd to your Czarian Majeſty his Mediation for a Peace between your Majeſty

Majeſty and the Crown of *Sweden*, I was commanded to come into this Sea, to promote the Commerce of his Subjects, and alſo to give Weight to his Mediation, and to ſupport the ſame.

If your Majeſty will accept this Mediation, I ſhall account my ſelf extreamly honour'd with receiving your Orders, and contributing, in ſome Meaſure, to the cultivating a good Correſpondence between your Majeſty, the Crown of *Sweden*, and the King my Maſter.

His Majeſty has taken Meaſures with the moſt Chriſtian King, and his other Allies, in which the Crown of *Sweden* is compriz'd, not only to procure to his Mediation the Succeſs which is reaſonably expected, but alſo to put a ſpeedy Period to the War, which has ſo long troubled the *North*.

I intreat your Majeſty to forbear in the mean while all Hoſtilities, in order to ſhew your favourable Diſpoſitions for a Peace. I remain with the moſt profound Reſpect, *&c.* *JOHN NORRIS.*

The Anſwer which M. *Bruſe*, the Czar's Plenipotentiary at *Aland*, return'd to the Lord *Carteret*, was as follows.

My Lord, *September* 22, N. S. 1719.

THE Sieur *Berkeley* deliver'd to me the Letter you did me the Honour to write to me on the 1ſt of *September*. At the ſame Time, upon our Requeſt, he communicated to us the Contents of the Letters committed to him for his Czariſh Majeſty.

Your Excellency will give me Leave, in Anſwer, to tell you, that I find the Contents of thoſe Letters ſo ſingular, and ſo little agreeable to the ſtrict Ties, the Alliances and the Friendſhip that ſtill ſubſiſts between his Czariſh Majeſty and his *Britannick* Majeſty, that I cannot prevail with my ſelf to do that which you tell me you deſire, without having firſt receiv'd the Orders of the King my moſt auguſt Maſter.

Beſides, I am perſwaded, that his *Britannick* Majeſty will not fail to acquaint him directly with his Thoughts and Intentions in Relation to an Affair of ſo great Importance, either by a Letter to his Czariſh Majeſty himſelf, or elſe by the *Britiſh* Miniſters at *Peterſburgh*; and that therefore there is no Need of making Uſe of ſuch extraordinary Ways and Means. In all other Reſpects it will be the greateſt Satisfaction to me to be able to make known to your Excellency, that I am, with all poſſible Regard and Eſteem, *&c.* *BRUSE.*

GERMANY.

IN the laſt *Regiſter* Notice was taken of a Miſunderſtanding that happen'd between the Elector Palatine and his Proteſtant Subjects, and that the King of *Pruſſia* had written to that Prince in their Behalf, which Letter was there inſerted: Since that the King of *Great Britain* and the States-General have thought fit to concern themſelves in that Affair. The King having order'd Mr. *Hallane*, his Reſident at the Court of the Landgrave of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*, to repair to *Heidelberg*: that Miniſter being arriv'd there, had Audience of the Elector Palatine to whom he deliver'd the following Letter from the King his Maſter.

A Letter from the King of Great Britain *to the* Elector Palatine.

GEORGE, by the Grace of God, *&c.* to the moſt ſerene Prince and Lord *Charles Philip*, Count Palatine on the *Rhine*, Arch-Steward of the Holy *Roman* Empire and Elector, Duke of *Bavaria*, *&c.* our moſt dear Brother, Couſin, and Friend, Greeting. Moſt ſerene Prince, deareſt Brother, Couſin, and Friend, We have, to our great Concern, been inform'd, that your Electoral Highneſs's Subjects, profeſſing the ſame Proteſtant Doctrine with us, have of late been frequently moleſted; that not only their Churches with the Revenues belonging to them are ſeiz'd, but even that they are entirely forbid the Uſe of the Catechiſm, containing the Principles of our Religion, drawn from the Holy Scriptures: Wherefore, and upon the Solicitations of our good Brother and Son-in-Law, the moſt ſerene King of *Pruſſia*, as alſo of the Lords the States-General of the *United Netherlands*, and of the moſt ſerene Landgrave of *Heſſe*, we could not decline laying before your Electoral Highneſs, jointly with them, and in a friendly Manner, the Grievances, Rights, and Privileges of your ſaid Proteſtant Subjects. And the rather, becauſe we cannot believe, that ſuch a Way of converting People is approv'd by your Electoral Highneſs, but is rather ſet on Foot by Perſons who are excited by an indiſcreet Zeal. This gives us certain Hopes, that when every Particular ſhall be rightly explain'd and thoroughly conſider'd, your Electoral Highneſs will, of your own Motion, relieve your faithful Subjects, who have ſo well deſerved of you, and the

the illuſtrious Electoral Family; and take Care, that the Tenour of publick Treaties, and the Rights and Privileges deliberately granted with a pious Intent by your Electoral Highneſs's Anceſtors and Predeceſſors, by Virtue of the like Sovereign Power which you now enjoy, may be ſacredly and inviolably preſerv'd. Your Subjects will thankfully acknowledge this as a Pledge of your Electoral Highneſs's Clemency and Juſtice, and return you their dutiful Prayers. This your Electoral Highneſs's Benevolence will no leſs affect the Proteſtant Princes and States, and they will be Sharers with them in that Obligation, when they ſee the Profeſſors of their common Religion enjoy in your Dominions their acquir'd Rights and Privileges, and a full Liberty of Conſcience and Worſhip, by which all Cauſe of Diſtruſt and Complaint will be remov'd. As this deſerves the moſt ſerious Regard, we recommend it to your Highneſs's Piety and Juſtice; and if we ſhall find that this our friendly Interpoſition has the deſir'd Effect, we ſhall acknowledge ourſelves thereby oblig'd, and take it as a Proof of great Friendſhip. We have order'd our truſty and belov'd *James Haldane*, Eſq; our Miniſter with the moſt ſerene Landgrave of *Heſſe*, on our Part to remonſtrate and treat on theſe Things more at large, and to aſſure your Electoral Highneſs of our Affection and Good-Will; we deſire your Electoral Highneſs in the moſt friendly Manner to grant him eaſy Acceſs and Audience, and to give him entire Credit, and a Reſolution in this Affair agreeable to our Expectation. For the reſt, we heartily recommend your Electoral Highneſs to God Almighty's Protection. Given at our Court at *Herrenhauſen* the 22d of *September*, 1719. Your Electoral Highneſs's good Brother, Couſin, and Friend,

GEORGE R.

That Miniſter deliver'd likewiſe at the ſame Time to his Electoral Highneſs the following Letter from the Landgrave of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*.

Moſt Serene Prince,

YOUR Electoral Highneſs may perhaps think it ſtrange, that in an Affair which does not directly concern our Brethren of the Lutheran Confeſſion, we ſhould trouble you with an Interceſſion in Behalf of your Reform'd (or Calviniſt) Subjects, relating to the Differences between your Electoral Highneſs and

them, about the Diſpoſition of the Churches and Revenues belonging to them. We do it not merely of our own Motion, but have alſo been induc'd thereto by other Powers and States of the Empire, who conſider the near Relation whith is between us, our Neighbourhood, and the good Correſpondence your Electoral Highneſs honours us with. Particularly, we have had it recommended to us by Mr. *Haldane*, on the Part of his *Britannick* Majeſty, as likewiſe by Letters from the King of *Pruſſia*, and from the Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*, to interceed with your Electoral Highneſs in Behalf of your ſaid Subjects, that for the future they may be left undiſturb'd in the Uſe of the Catechiſm of *Heidelberg* unalter'd, which has obtain'd in the Palatinate as a Rule of Faith, not only from ancient Times, but was in an eſpecial Manner eſtabliſh'd in 1624, the Year fix'd upon by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* for ſettling the State of Religion in the Empire; as alſo that they may be ſuffer'd to enjoy quiet Poſſeſſion of the Churches they have had hitherto in your Reſidence and other Places, and of the Revenues thereto belonging.

Your Electoral Highneſs will eaſily judge, that we could not conveniently decline joining with thoſe Princes in the Interceſſion for your Reform'd Subjects, in Behalf of their Liberty of Conſcience, granted by the Conſtitutions of the Empire: For even ſuppoſing thoſe good People were diſpos'd, out of Affection and Reſpect to their gracious Prince, to forbear claiming all the Rights and Privileges eſtablith'd in their Favour, not only by the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, but by the particular Conventions and Declarations of the Electors Palatine, made in Points of Religion, eſpecially of the late Electors your Father and Brother of glorious Memory, which they ſtrictly obſerv'd during their Lives, and, as we are inform'd, were confirm'd by your Electoral Highneſs your ſelf; yet it is evident, that neither they, much leſs the Reform'd Eccleſiaſtical Conſiſtory, which is eſtabliſh'd only for Adminiſtration, have the leaſt Power to do any Thing to the Prejudice of the whole Body of that Communion, of which they are only a Part and Members, ſo as to make Alterations in thoſe Writings and Principles which are the general Teſt of their Belief, and contain Doctrines not particular to them, but common to the whole Reform'd Communion; or to yield their Churches,

Churches, with the Revenues thereto belonging, to others already abundantly provided for, at a Time when their own Congregations are daily encreaſing. Beſides, it may be apprehended, not without Reaſon, that the Maxims ſuggeſted by the Roman Catholick Clergy againſt your ſaid Reform'd Subjects, and the wreſted Interpretation of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, may alſo be ſome Time or other made Uſe of to the Prejudice of our Brethren of the Evangelical Lutheran Communion in the Palatinate.

We aſſure your Electoral Highneſs, that we ſincerely believe, the Cauſe of all the religious Grievances, which for ſome Time paſt have more frequently happen'd in your Dominions, than any where elſe in the Empire, ought not to be imputed to your Electoral Highneſs, but to the perverſe and turbulent Spirits of ſuch Perſons, which about 100 Years ago, by their indiſcreet Zeal for Religion, by their excommunicating, anathematizing, and perſecuting their Fellow-Chriſtians, kindled that deſtructive War in *Germany*, which laſted almoſt 30 Years, with vaſt Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood, though after all their own Religion ſuffer'd moſt by it.

Therefore we hope from your Electoral Highneſs's great Prudence and Equity, and we make it our particular Requeſt, that you will take it in good Part, that we tranſmit by the ſaid Miniſter of the King of *Great Britain*, theſe Repreſentations, proceeding from the Cordiality and Candour of an ancient intimate Friend. And we deſire your Electoral Highneſs no longer to give Ear to ſuch Counſels, but rather to comply with the Powers who interpoſe with ſuch Earneſtneſs, and to redreſs the abovemention'd Grievances of the ſaid Reform'd Inhabitants of the Palatinate, eſpecially by reſtoring to them that half Part of the Parochial Church at *Heidelberg*, which, as we are inform'd, has always been in their Poſſeſſion, but is now taken from them, contrary to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, and other Conventions and Declarations. Likewiſe, as to your Electoral Highneſs's Lutheran Subjects, living in the Palatinate and your other Dominions, we hope your Electoral Highneſs will not ſuffer them to be reſtrain'd in the free Exerciſe of their Worſhip and other Eccleſiaſtical Liberties, in Oppoſition to the true Meaning of the ſeveral Articles of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, relating to religious Matters, which

which have been hitherto acknowledg'd and obſerv'd by other Roman Catholick States of the Empire; but that your Electoral Highneſs will rather curb the Impetuoſity of thoſe Perſons; who, contrary to the Will of God, might farther adviſe you to any Oppreſſions in Religion; who ſeek to overturn thoſe Conſtitutions of *Germany* which are not to their Liking, and to ſubvert that publick Tranquillity and Union of the Empire, which is ſo neceſſary in theſe Times: And that your Electoral Highneſs will enjoin them the Practice of Moderation, Charity, and Peaceableneſs towards their Fellow-Creatures, and make them ſenſible that a perſecuting Spirit is not the Characteriſtick of true Chriſtianity.

Your Electoral Highneſs will, by ſo doing, quiet the Minds of all the Proteſtant Powers, diſpel their Apprehenſions and Jealouſies, and re-eſtabliſh the former Confidence with them. Your faithful Subjects, who without ſtarting any Scruple or Diſtinction of Religion, ſuffer'd ſo much for your Electoral Houſe, and ſacrific'd their All in the late *French* Wars, will reſume Comfort, and entertain new Satisfaction in their temporal and ſpiritual Concerns; and your Electoral Highneſs will ſpare yourſelf all farther Inconveniencies and Troubles. *Nidda* the 10th of *October*, 1719.

ERNESTUS LEWIS.

The Letter which the States-General writ to his Electoral Highneſs on that Occaſion is as follows:

Moſt Illuſtrious, &c. *Auguſt* 19. 1719.

SINCE we have, with much Regret, been inform'd from ſeveral Places, that your Electoral Highneſs has thought fit to order that the 80th Queſtion of the *Heidelberg* Catechiſm, and other Things therein, which you think fit to call ſcandalous, ſhall be prohibited in your Electorate, the Copies of them call'd in, and that no more ſhall be imported or uſed there, in which the ſaid 80th Queſtion, or other ſcandalous Things ſhall be found; and that in Conſequence of this your Electoral Highneſs's Order, not only the Books, in which the ſaid Catechiſm is found, are taken away, but alſo on this Occaſion many other Hardſhips are put upon thoſe of the Proteſtant Religion; and amongſt others, that they are depriv'd of their Churches and Church-Revenues: And ſince we

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are united with the Evangelical Reform'd Proteſtants in the Palatinate, by ſo cloſe a Tye as that of the ſame common Faith and Confeſſion, we cannot forbear to intercede with your Electoral Highneſs in a friendly and neighbourly Manner, in Hopes that you will liſten to our Interceſſion, becauſe of the Equity of the Thing. 'Tis known that the aforeſaid *Heidelberg* Catechiſm has, for 150 Years paſt, been agreed on as a Formula of Unity betwixt all thoſe who profeſs the true Reform'd Chriſtian Religion, and found their Doctrine upon the Holy Scriptures, and that it has been ſo uſed in the Reform'd Churches of the Palatinate, as well in this Country as elſewhere; and that the different Doctrine of the ſame from that of the Romith Church, or the Expreſſion about that Matter in the aforeſaid 80th Queſtion, have not been hitherto look'd upon as Scandalous: And ſince the Exerciſe of the Evangelical Reform'd Religion is allow'd according to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* and the Conſtitution of the Empire, it follows from thence, that thoſe who make Profeſſion of it, are alſo allow'd to make Uſe of the Books wherein the Foundations of their Doctrine are laid down, as in the aboveſaid Catechiſm, which was as much known then as now, wherein no Alteration can be made by ſuch as differ from thoſe Doctrines contain'd in the ſaid Catechiſm; ſince to offer at ſuch Alteration, is no leſs than to preſcribe what Men ſhall believe in Point of Doctrine, which can't be receiv'd by thoſe who don't look upon human Authority, but the Word of God alone as the Rule of their Faith: Therefore we hope and truſt that your Electoral Highneſs will ſeriouſly conſider how hard theſe Proceedings muſt be look'd upon by all Impartial Perſons, and eſpecially by all Proteſtant Powers, and what dangerous Conſequences they may be attended with. Therefore we requeſt, in a friendly Manner, that your Electoral Highneſs will put a Stop to the aforeſaid Proceedings, and that you will ſuffer thoſe of the Goſpel-Religion, under your Juriſdiction, to enjoy the Freedom of their Doctrine and Conſciences, and the Poſſeſſion of their Churches, Schools, and Revenues, as they have hitherto enjoy'd them. We take the more Liberty to intercede thus with your Electoral Highneſs, becauſe that in our Dominions we give a very great Indulgence to thoſe of the Roman Catholick Religion, which your Electoral

Highneſs

Highneſs profeſſes, without preſcribing to them any Thing as to their Doctrine and Belief, or taking away their Books from them, tho' they contain many hard Things againſt our Religion; as knowing very well that in what relates to the Service of God, Men ought to be dealt with by Perſwaſion and Inſtruction, and not by Force and Authority. It will be highly acceptable to us if your Electoral Highneſs will be pleas'd to give Ear to this our friendly Interceſſion, and we ſhall acknowledge it on all Occaſions, being willing to entertain a good Friendſhip and Correſpondence with your Electoral Highneſs.

Before we proceed farther it will be neceſſary to obſerve, That beſides the Suppreſſion of the Catechiſm of *Heidelberg*, the Elector Palatine has given his Subjects of the Reform'd Religion freſh Cauſe of Complaint, in depriving them by Force of the Uſe of a Church, call'd *of the Holy Ghoſt*, of which they had been near 30 Years in Poſſeſſion: 'Tis true, he aſſign'd then a Piece of Ground, on which to build a new one inſtead of it, but this would not ſatisfy them; their old one they muſt have or none: But theſe Affairs will be ſet in a clearer Light by the following Piece, which contains the Reaſons alledg'd on the Part of the Elector Palatine, to juſtify his Proceeding in this Affair, together with the Anſwers on the Behalf of his Reform'd Subjects, ſubjoin'd to each Article.

I. THAT the Church *of the Holy Ghoſt* was built, deſign'd, and conſecrated for the Court.

On the contrary, it is the Church of the Town; for the Church or Chapel of the Court is in the Caſtle.

II. That during the Abſence of the Court, the Nave of the Church was yielded to the Reform'd, and the Choir kept for the Roman Catholicks, as being ſpacious enough for them.

It is notorious, that all the Churches in the Palatinate have belong'd to the Reform'd, 'till the late King of Pruſſia *and the late Elector Palatine agreed on their own Part, and for their Succeſſors, by a ſolemn Treaty made in the Year 1705, to divide all the Churches in the Palatinate, ſo that the Reform'd ſhould have 5 ſeventh Parts, and the Roman Catholicks 2 ſeventh Parts: Therefore the Choir of the ſaid Church having been given to the Roman Catholicks for their Share, it is obvious to all the World, that it is ſo far from it, that they have yielded the Nave of it to the Reform'd,*

form'd, that the latter have, on the contrary, yielded to them the Choir.

III. That the whole Court being preſent, the Choir cannot contain them all; but that above 500 Perſons are oblig'd to ſtand at the Gates.

If the Choir were too little for the Court, they might enlarge it; but the contrary is plain to every one; it happen'd but once that People ſtood at the Gates, at a Time when all the Inhabitants of the Neighbourhood of Heidelberg *were aſſembled at a Proceſſion, on purpoſe to ſtart that trifling Reaſon of the Choir's being too narrow.*

IV. That the Tombs of the Electors and Counts Palatine are in the Nave, and that the Choir is too little for celebrating Funerals and Obſequies.

The Tombs are not in the Nave but in the Choir, where the Proteſtant Electors and Counts Palatine are interr'd, and it is ſpacious enough for performing Eccleſiaſtical Functions.

V. That for this Reaſon the young Prince of *Sultzbach* has not been interr'd yet.

It is ſtrange they ſhould not have been able to bury that young Prince for this Reaſon; but it is well known, that ſuch Methods are made Uſe of in order to raiſe Diſputes and Clamours.

VI. That the Elector is authoris'd to thoſe Proceedings by the Treaties of *Munſter* and *Ryſwick*.

The Treaty of Munſter, *by which the Reform'd were re-eſtabliſh'd in the Poſſeſſion of all the Churches in the Palatinate, is directly oppoſite to this falſe Aſſertion, for it ordains, in expreſs Terms, that all Things ſhall remain in the ſame Condition they were put in and regulated by the ſaid Treaty; and the Treaty of* Ryſwick, *which is founded on that of* Munſter, *does not mention one Word about them.*

VII. That the Elector does not perſecute any Religion, but leaves to the Proteſtants, both Reform'd and Lutherans, their free Exerciſe.

All the World are left to judge, whether this be not a formal Perſecution, when they begin with ſeizing the Churches.

VIII. That the Elector leaves to the Reform'd the Cathedral Churches in his chief Towns, as *Franckendal*, *Neuſtat*; *Lautern*, *Altzey*, and others, though according to the Treaty of *Ryſwick* he has a Right to take them from them.

The Elector is oblig'd to it by the Treaty of Munſter, *and it is in vain to alledge or inſiſt upon the Treaty of* Ryſwick, *which is perfectly ſilent about that Affair.*

IX. That without any Obligation he has offer'd to cauſe a new Church to be built for the Reform'd at his own Expence, in Caſe the Church of St. *Peter* ſhould not be large enough for the Exerciſe of their Worſhip; and that accordingly the Place has been mark'd out, and Materials for building aſſign'd to them

This is taking other People's own, and repaying them with Chimera's: Why does he not rather build a new Church for his Court, and leave to the Reform'd the Church that by Right belongs to them? Beſides, the Elector offers nothing of his own, for the Place and the Money aſſign'd belong by Right to the Reform'd.

X. That he endeavours to preſerve and make eaſy all his Subjects, and not to drive them away.

It is his own Intereſt to preſerve his Subjects; but the taking from his Reform'd Subjects their Churches, is not a proper Method for obtaining this End.

XI. That, be this as it will, he will not ſuffer his Subjects to preſcribe him Rules, or encroach on his Power and Authority.

This Article is not worth anſwering; for all the World knows, that this never was the Caſe, nor ever will be.

XII. That any ordinary Nobleman does not permit, that a religious Worſhip, different from that which he profeſſes, be perform'd in the Church of his Reſidence or Family.

This is but a lame Compariſon: For in the Church or Chapel of the Court no other Service is perform'd but that of the Roman Catholicks.

We return now to the Negotiations at the Court of the Elector Palatine, where the four Miniſters of the Proteſtant Powers (*viz.* of their *Britannick* and *Pruſſian* Majeſties, of the States-General, and of the Landgrave of *Heſſe*) who intereſted themſelves in this Affair, having deliver'd in Writing to two Commiſſaries, whom the Elector had appointed to treat with them, the Grievances of his Proteſtant Subjects, the ſaid Commiſſaries deliver'd them by Word of Mouth the Elector's Anſwer as follows.

THAT

THAT his Electoral Highneſs did allow his Reform'd Subjects to enjoy his Clemency and Protection, and is not willing to diſturb them any way in their Liberty of Conſcience; but that the 80th Queſtion and Anſwer of the *Heidelberg* Catechiſm could not be look'd upon as a Symbol or Principle of Religion, conſidering that it was added to that Catechiſm in 1684, and that the Rejection of that Queſtion was founded upon the Conſtitutions of the Empire: That the taking of the Church *of the Holy Ghoſt* from the Reform'd, was of abſolute Neceſſity; but that his Electoral Highneſs was building a new Church for them which was rather more advantageous to them: That in thoſe two Points he had done nothing contrary to the Conſtitutions of the Empire, nor to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, which his Electoral Highneſs wou'd religiouſly obſerve; that he would juſtify himſelf before the Emperor and Empire, who are the only Judges; and that, in fine, his Electoral Highneſs wou'd order the other Grievances of his Reform'd Subjects to be inquir'd into, and redreſs'd in ſuch a Manner, that they ſhou'd have no longer any juſt Cauſe of Complaint. His Commiſſaries added, That they ſhou'd have Recredentials, believing that thoſe Miniſters wou'd be ſatisfy'd with this Anſwer, to which they reply'd, *That they muſt have it in Writing, and that they wou'd ſtay for new Orders from their Principals.* They met the ſame Day at the Houſe of the M. *de Spina*, the *Dutch* Reſident, and reſolv'd, That each of them ſhould give a Repreſentation in Writing to the Elector. Mr. *Haldane*, his *Britannick* Majeſty's Envoy, preſented his on the 22d of *November*; M. *Hecht*, the King of *Pruſſia*'s Reſident, and M. *Dornberg*, the Landgrave of *Heſſe*'s Miniſter deliver'd theirs the 24th, and M. *Spina*, the *Dutch* Miniſter, deliver'd his on the 25th. Mr. *Haldane*'s is as follows.

THE underwritten Miniſter of the King of *Great Britain*, having conſider'd the Anſwer of the Commiſſaries, can ſcarce believe that his Repreſentations, reiterated in the Name of his Maſter, have been reported with due Weight to his Electoral Highneſs, or that this Anſwer can be the Effect of ſo long Deliberation. The ſaid Miniſter being inſtructed in the King's Sentiments, is to endeavour the preventing of any Thing that may leſſen the entire Friendſhip

which his Majeſty earneſtly deſires to maintain and cultivate with his Electoral Highneſs; and therefore, before he reports the Reſolution communicated to him, he inſtantly requeſts his Electoral Highneſs well to conſider the troubleſome Conſequences of refuſing the juſt Deſires of the King his Maſter.

The Jealouſies which the Infractions of Treaties complain'd of have given to the Proteſtant Powers, ſhew plain enough the Neceſſity of his Majeſty's Interpoſition, and he promiſes himſelf a happy Effect of it from the Probity, Prudence, and Friendſhip of his Electoral Highneſs. The King is exactly inform'd of the State of that Affair, and the more he conſiders it, the more important he finds it. He wou'd be wanting to his own Dignity, and the Regard due to his Electoral Highneſs, if he demanded ſuch an imaginary Satisfaction in ſo ſolemn a Manner; but as his Majeſty knows his Demand to be juſt and well founded, he aſſures himſelf that he ſhall obtain it, and cannot be perſwaded that the Commiſſaries have truly explain'd his Electoral Highneſs's Sentiments, when they treat on ſuch a weighty Affair in ſo trifling a Manner.

He agrees with the Commiſſaries, that the Emperor and Empire are the only Judges of the Laws which they have made; but when foreign Powers are concern'd in a Treaty, they claim alſo a Right of Interpreting it. The Sentiments of all the Guarantees of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* upon the Affair in Queſtion are well enough known. The Elector *Philip William* own'd it in the ſame Senſe as thoſe Powers underſtand it, and tho' the Convention of *Hall* be now look'd upon as Null, yet the Palatine Court would hold it as Valid, if Madam *d' Orleans* ſhou'd renew her Pretenſions againſt the Family. In ſhort, the King of *Great Britain* can look upon the Prohibition of the *Heidelberg* Catechiſm, the Seizing of the Church *of the Holy Ghoſt*, and ſeveral other Things which have paſs'd of late Years in the Palatinate, no otherwiſe than as manifeſt Infractions of the Treaties which he is oblig'd to maintain in their true Senſe; and it is hoped that his Electoral Highneſs, after due Attention to the ſerious Remonſtrances which the ſaid Miniſter has had the Honour to make to him on this Head, will forthwith take Order about them.

Therefore,

Therefore, the underwritten Minister, trusting intirely to his Electoral Highness's Promises to redress the Grievances that have been represented to him, requests him to consider that Time runs on, and that he cannot answer for suffering himself to be any longer amus'd; and whereas the Restoration of the *Heidelberg* Catechism and of the Church *of the Holy Ghost*, are the principal Subjects of his Commission, and that he has receiv'd repeated Orders to insist upon it, he hopes that Orders will accordingly be given to restore them.

His Electoral Highness will hereby give a signal Proof of his Justice and Moderation, which will calm the Minds of the Protestant Princes, and effectually prevent the unavoidable Mischiefs of a longer Delay, which the King of *Great Britain* can look upon no otherwise than a Refusal of his just Demands.

Heidelberg, Nov. 22, 1719. *HALDANE.*

The Memorial of the Sieur *Spina*, Minister of the States-General, is as follows.

THE underwritten Minister of the States-General of the *United Netherland*, does, in the first Place, return Thanks to your Electoral Highness for that mutual Confidence which your Electoral Highness did first, by Word of Mouth, and afterwards by Way of Memorial in Writing, assure by the Baron of *Hillersheim* President of the Council, and the Privy-Councellor *Bekker*, to the great Satisfaction of their High Mightinesses, and for the Assurance your Electoral Highness has given, that you have not the least Intention to give your Reform'd Subjects any Disturbance. Tho' the Grievances, which are known to the whole World, have been sufficiently represented by the other Ministers of the High Powers, so that it wou'd be needless to enlarge upon them farther on our Part; yet your Electoral Highness will not take it ill, if I touch briefly upon what my High Lords and Masters represented in their Letter to your Electoral Highness, dated the 19th of *August*, as also on what has been farther remonstrated to them concerning religious Affairs in your Country.

In the first Place, 'tis known to all the World, that the *Heidelberg* Catechism has been receiv'd as a

Rule

Rule of Faith, by all who profeſs the true Reform'd Religion, has long been taught in the Churches and Schools of your Electoral Highneſs's Dominions and other Countries, and has been defended in the Diets of the Empire above 150 Years, and never prohibited by any Imperial Conſtitutions.

Beſides, the Reform'd Divines, not only from other Kingdoms and Countries, but alſo from the *Roman* Empire, and particularly your Electoral Highneſs, reſorted to the National Synod which was held at *Dort*, and aſſiſted in it as Members of the ſaid Synod; and then it was that this Catechiſm was own'd to be a Symbolical Book, and the Profeſſors of that Doctrine have been tolerated in the *Roman* Empire ever ſince the Beginning of the Reformation, *tanquam Conſortes Auguſtanæ Confeſſionis*; and the Reform'd Religion, as it was taught in that Book, was afterwards confirm'd by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

For this Reaſon it cannot be a ſatisfactory Anſwer to their High Mightineſſes, when the Suppreſſion of the Catechiſm, and other religious Grievances are continued, beſides other freſh Grievances, upon a Pretence that the Contents of that Book are erroneous, ſcandalous, and intolerable, and that the Expoſition ought not to be taken *pro Libro Symbolico, ſeu Dogmatibus Religionis*; for as to the latter, tho' even the ſaid Expoſition was made long before the Year 1684, and was us'd long before the Imperial Decrees, yet the chief in Queſtion is the Context of the Catechiſm, which for the Reaſons aforeſaid cannot be alter'd: Nor is it any Thing to the Purpoſe that the Roman Catholick Clergy are offended, as if any Thing was imputed to them which is not a Point of their Doctrine; for as that which they impute to us upon this Account is often practis'd by themſelves, ſo theſe Things are but Theological Queſtions, which have been thoroughly diſcuſs'd; and the Reform'd Divines have abundantly explain'd and defended their Catechiſm on that Head, ſo that there's no Cauſe to diſpute about it now; but the Queſtion amounts only to this, Whether or no the Suppreſſion of the Catechiſm be not directly contrary to the Treaties of Peace and Conſtitutions of the Empire, inaſmuch as your Electoral Highneſs's Reform'd Proteſtant Subjects are reſtrain'd from uſing their Symbolical Book, and, in particular, from their Doctrine, which they hold in common with the Proteſtant or Evangelical

Evangelical Churches, whereby they are ſeparated from the Roman Catholick Church; and now Endeavours are us'd to ſeparate the Lutherans from the Reform'd, notwithſtanding it is provided in the *Pax Religionis*, that no Religion ſhall pretend to reform the Doctrine and Cuſtoms of the Churches of others; and that even in 1552, it was decree'd at *Paſſaw*, by the then Emperor, the Electors, Dukes, and States of the *Rhine*, *Quod propter Religionem, nulla cuiquam exhiberi debeat moleſtia.*

As to the Church *of the Holy Ghoſt*, the Queſtion is not ſo much, whether, or how neceſſary the ſame is to the Roman Catholick Clergy, who without that Church have ſeven others in the City and Suburbs, beſides the Auſic Chapel in the Caſtle; and only one Half of the ſaid Church was allow'd to the Reform'd; which Part being now taken for them, they poſſeſs not one Church in the Town: But the main Queſtion is, Whether the ſaid Church does not belong to the Reform'd according to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*; and whether they can be diſpoſſeſs'd of the ſame, without infringing on the ſaid Treaty, and the Conſtitutions of the Empire?

The underwritten Miniſter returns humble and obedient Thanks to your Electoral Highneſs for your Promiſe to remedy the religious Grievances in ſuch a Manner, that your ſaid Reform'd Subjects ſhall have no farther Cauſe of Complaint; and I doubt not that your Electoral Highneſs will act according to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, which was purchas'd at the Expence of ſo much Blood, of which my High Principals are not only Conſorts, but in ſome Meaſures Guarantees; and that your Reform'd Subjects will be ſecur'd, as well in their Liberty of Conſcience and Exerciſe of their Faith, as in the Poſſeſſion of their Churches and Spiritualities. For this End, my High Principals have given me, the underwritten Miniſter, a Commiſſion to make ſuch Repreſentations, jointly with others, to your Electoral Highneſs, as may be effectual for removing theſe and the like Grievances, and for putting the ſaid Reform'd in a State of Security, that the whole World may be thereby ſatisfy'd that your Electoral Highneſs never deſign'd to ſet up an Arbitrary Power over Churches and Schools, and to ſubject your good Reform'd Subjects to the Dominion of the Roman Catholick Clergy.

The

The underwritten Miniſter of their High Mightineſſes the States-General, has the humble Confidence that your Electoral Highneſs will, by a ſpeedy and ſatisfactory Reſolution, put my High Principals out of all manner of Fear of farther Differences, of which your Electoral Highneſs has already given great Promiſes, whereby your faithful Reform'd Subjects will be comforted, their Friends abroad will be made eaſy, all the Dangers which might be apprehended from thence will be avoided, and your Electoral Highneſs will preſerve your Credit. Sign'd,

Heidelberg, Nov. 25, 1719. *P. de Spina.*

On the 24th of *November* an Accident happen'd at *Heidelberg*, which we may not omit to mention. The Coach of M. *Spina* ſtanding before the Gate of the Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*'s Miniſter, as a Prieſt was carrying by the Hoſt to a ſick Perſon, they threaten'd his Coachman with Blows, and forc'd him to alight and kneel; upon which M. *Spina* complain'd immediately to the Elector, and ſent an Account of the Affair to the States-General. On the 25th he alſo preſented a Memorial to the Baron *de Hilleſheim*, as follows:

To the Baron de Hillelheim, *Preſident of the Regency of the Elector* Palatine.

SIR,

ALL the Miniſters of his Electoral Highneſs having aſſur'd me, that the Guards which uſe to accompany the *Venerabile*, (the Sacrament) have no other Orders, than to prevent Diſorders and Inſults, but not to commit Violence againſt People whoſe Religion does not permit them to kneel, a Thing directly contrary to the Treaties and Liberty of Conſcience, I cannot doubt but the Injury offer'd to my Coachman was done deſignedly by diſaffected Perſons, to create a Miſunderſtanding between their High Mightineſſes and his Electoral Highneſs. My Duty towards both obliges me to do my Endeavours to diſappoint the Expectations of thoſe Perſons, and I am confident your Excellency will on your Part readily contribute to it. And whereas the Authors of this Diſorder have deſerv'd to be chaſtiſed, your Excellency will be ſo generous and good, as to cauſe exact Inquiry to be made after them, in order that by making them an Example, ſuch Accidents my be prevented for the future.

At

At the ſame Time I muſt acquaint your Excellency, that juſt now I have receiv'd repeated and preciſe Orders from the ſaid their High Mightneſſes, my Maſters, to leave no Means untry'd, in Concert with the Miniſters of the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Pruſſia*, and the other Proteſtant Princes, to obtain a juſt Satisfaction for the Reform'd. The ſaid Miniſters having by Word of Mouth, and in Writing, explain'd more at large the Sentiments of their Maſters on this Subject, I take the Freedom to refer to their earneſt Repreſentations, and I deſire your Excellency to acquaint his Electoral Highneſs, that their High Mightineſſes find themſelves oblig'd by their Engagements to join in this whole Affair with the other Proteſtant Powers, in the ſame Meaſures, for keeping up the publick Treaties according to their true Meaning.

I am perſwaded I cannot give a more eſſential Proof of my ardent Zeal for the Service of his Electoral Highneſs, than by forthwith repreſenting to him the Intentions of the ſaid my High and Mighty Lords and Maſters, being in Hopes, that a ſpeedy and favourable Reſolution will prevent all the bad Conſequences of a longer Delay or Refuſal, and furniſh their High Mightineſſes with an Opportunity of ſhewing how ſenſible they are of the Regard his Electoral Highneſs ſhall have for their friendly Inſtances. As for what remains, I deſire your Excellency to be perſwaded that I am, *&c*,

November 30, 1719. The Baron *Spina*.

Some Days before this Mr. *Haldane* likewiſe preſented the following Memorial to the Baron *de Sickengen*, Great Chamberlain to the Elector Palatine.

THE King of *Great Britain* never having aſcrib'd to his Electoral Highneſs the Hardſhips and Violences which the Reform'd of this Country ſuffer, it will be Matter of great Satisfaction to me, to be able to confirm his Majeſty in Sentiments ſo juſt and advantageous for the Elector. It is impoſſible to imagine, that at a Time when his Electoral Highneſs promiſes a juſt Satisfaction to his Subjects, he ſhould ſend his Authority to Orders for augmenting their Grievances. This would be both breaking his Word, and ſetting aſide the Regard due to the Princes whoſe Miniſters ſolicit the Performance of his Promiſe.

Yet the following Orders, of which Copies are hereby join'd, were given ſince the 20th of *October*. That very ſame Day the Orders about the Alms of the Reform'd were confirm'd, and the Diſtribution of them is thereby entirely put into the Hands of the Roman Catholicks: The Incongruity of theſe Orders ſtrikes at firſt Sight, and it appears by the Uſe that is made of them, that no Reform'd can have any Manner of Benefit from a Liberality merely proceeding from the Charity of their own Society.

On the 24th of *October*, military Execution was uſed againſt the Shoe-makers who refus'd to contribute to the Maſſes of St. *Criſpin*, to which it is abſurd to oblige Proteſtants, and the ſame was never practis'd in this Country.

On the 10th of *November*, the Orders relating to the Catechiſm were renew'd, and a Fine was laid on ſuch as ſhould not conform to it. It ſeems this Rigour is ſomewhat ill timed.

On the 11th of *November*, the Schoolmaſter at *Geyberg* was turn'd out of his Houſe, and depriv'd of his Revenues, upon a Pretence that will equally ſerve for taking from the Reform'd all their Churches and Poſſeſſions. There are few that have not been built by the Roman Catholicks, and the Conſequence of that Way of reaſoning is plain by the Uſe the Preſident has made of it, to juſtify what happen'd with relation to the Church *of the Holy Ghoſt*. The Reform'd Paſtor's Houſe at *Reylingen* would fit the *Roman* Catholick Schoolmaſter there, and ſo this was a ſufficient Reaſon for putting him in Poſſeſſion of it.

All the Reform'd, without Diſtinction, were lately forbid working on the Holidays of the Roman Catholicks, and that under ſevere Penalties; the latter go on with exerciſing Cruelties on Account of adoring the Hoſt, which is inconſiſtent with the Liberty of Conſcience granted to the Proteſtants by the Conſtitutions of the Empire, and the Treaties of Peace.

All this happens while I am here; and it is eaſy to imagine what will be the Effect of the Report which I am oblig'd to make of it.

This is a Proceeding directly contrary to the generous Aſſurances of his Electoral Highneſs, and cannot be look'd upon otherwiſe than as the higheſt

Con-

Contempt of the friendly Inſtances of the King of *Great Britain*.

Heidelberg, November 21, 1719. Sign'd, *James Haldane.*

ITALY.

Sicily.

ON the 18th of *October* the Citadel of *Meſſina* ſurrender'd to the Imperialiſts on the following Conditions.

Capitulation propos'd to the Imperialiſts, for ſurrendering the Citadel of Meſſina, *with the Caſtle of St.* Salvator.

I. IT is demanded, that the Garriſon may freely march out with all Honours, their Arms, Colours flying, and Drums beating, preceded by two Braſs Cannon of eight Pound Ball, with their Carriages, and all that ſhall be neceſſary for their Paſſage to the *Spaniſh* Camp. The Garriſon ſhall be allow'd to take with them all their Equipages and Horſes; to which the Enemy ſhall furniſh them with neceſſary Shipping and Carriage, both to be paid for at the Price uſual in Time of Peace; and every Soldier ſhall be allow'd to take with him Biſcuit and other Proviſions for four Days. *The Enemy ſhall be permitted to march out with all the Honours demanded, but without Cannon; and to take with them the Equipages belonging to the Garriſon only; they ſhall alſo be allow'd Ships for tranſporting them to their Army at the Price propos'd.*

II. It is likewiſe demanded, that all the Wounded and Sick, as well Officers as Soldiers, be allow'd, 'till their entire Recovery, to remain in the Hoſpital, with all their Bedding, Linnen, and all that belongs to the Infirmary; the neceſſary Phyſicians, Surgeons, Overſeers, and Directors, ſhall be allow'd to ſtay with them, as likewiſe one Captain, one Lieutenant, and two Serjeants, for each Batallion, to aſſiſt them, and after their Recovery to accompany them to their Regiments; to which End the Enemy ſhall furniſh them with Shipping and Carriage at the aboveſaid Price. *Granted, on Condition that they pay for the Bedding and Utenſils; and whatever they have taken from the Town*

for their Hoſpitals, ſhall be paid for, and that all be done at their own Expence.

III. It is farther demanded, that the Enemy permit all neceſſary Couriers to be diſpatch'd, and alſo ſome Officers in Caſe of Need, to the Marquis *de Lede*, to deſire of him Supplies of Money. The Enemy ſhall for this Purpoſe give what Paſſports may be wanted. *Granted, as ſoon as Poſſeſſion ſhall be taken of the Gates and Poſts.*

IV. The Enemy ſhall not ſtop any Effects, nor Perſons for Debts; becauſe, as to thoſe due from the King, the Marquis *de Lede* ſhall be written to, to give Orders in what Manner they ſhall be paid; and as to thoſe of private Perſons, every one ſhall endeavour to pay them as well as he can, or leave promiſſory Notes to ſatisfy them out of the firſt Payment they ſhall receive from the King. *They ſhall leave Hoſtages liable to pay the Value, or ſuch other Securities as ſhall be accepted, 'till the full Payment of the Debts which the Town or other private Perſons can lawfully demand.*

V. The Enemy ſhall neither directly nor indirectly entice away our Men, nor the Sick and Wounded left behind. *Granted, thoſe excepted who have a Mind voluntarily to come over to our Side, with this expreſs Condition, that our Deſerters, and thoſe who were taken Priſoners and afterwards liſted in their Troops, be faithfully and without Exception deliver'd up.*

VI. That it be permitted to all *Sicilian* Officers, Soldiers and Servants, who ſhall have a Mind to follow the Troops, to do it without Hindrance; and to others who ſhall quit them no Harm ſhall be done. *Granted, with Relation only to Servants who are willing to follow their Maſters.*

VII. As long as the *Spaniards* ſhall remain in the Citadel, no Perſon, either Officer or Soldier of the Enemy, the Generals however excepted, ſhall be permitted to enter the Citadel, that all Diſorders may be prevented, nor ſhall any *Sicilian* be allow'd Entrance. *Granted.*

VIII. On the other Hand, no *Spaniſh* Officers or Soldiers ſhall be permitted to go out of the Gate into the City, without Leave in Writing from the Governor, which upon Demand ſhall not be refus'd them, in order to paſs and repaſs for their private Affairs, which is to extend alſo to Servants. *Granted, on Condition*

dition that the Perſons who ſhall have Leave, be nam'd, to whom Paſſports ſhall be given; Servants excluded.

IX. The Corn which is in the Citadel ſhall not be ſeiz'd, but be permitted to be ſold for the Benefit of the Troops. *Rejected, the Corn ſhall be faithfully deliver'd to our Commiſſaries.*

X. For ſettling the private Concerns of the Regiments at *Meſſina*, the Enemy ſhall allow every Corps to leave an Officer behind for eight Days after the Troops ſhall have march'd out, to whom Paſſports and Carriages ſhall be given, on their paying for them, for returning to their Regiments. *For ſettling private Affairs, one Officer of each Regiment may be left, their Names being given in, but only for four Days; and when their Affairs are ended, they ſhall be ſent by Sea at their own Expence, with Paſſports.*

And for the above Conditions is offer'd what follows.

I. The Land-Gate of the Citadel opening into the Plain of *Don-Blaſco*, ſhall forthwith be deliver'd up to the Enemy, together with all the Out-Works of the ſaid Gate. *Immediately after the Signing of this preſent Capitulation, the Enemy ſhall deliver up the Gate of* Don-Blaſco, *and all the Out-works of that Gate, as alſo the two Counterguards and their Traverſes on the Sea-ſide to their Left: It is alſo to be underſtood, that the inmoſt Gate of the Citadel ſhall be compris'd in this Article; where the Enemy ſhall be allow'd to make a Barrier for ſeparating their Guards and ours which ſhall be there.*

II. After the Concluſion of the Capitulation, all the Magazines both of Ammunition and Proviſions, with all that is in them, ſhall be diſcover'd and deliver'd, as alſo all the Cannon and Mortars; to which End, the Enemy ſhall be allow'd to ſend Commiſſaries to take an Inventory of the Artillery and Stores jointly with ours, who ſhall faithfully, and without the leaſt Fraud, give up all.

As ſoon as the Enemy have deliver'd up the Gate, Commiſſaries for Artillery and Proviſions ſhall be ſent in, to whom they ſhall faithfully deliver all the Magazines of warlike Stores and Proviſions, and alſo diſcover the Mines, Fougades, Cannon, and Mortars, which they have thrown into the Ditches, the Sea, or bury'd in the Ground.

III. Beſides this, and after the Performance of the above-mention'd Conditions, the Caſtle of St. *Salvator* ſhall

ſhall be likewiſe yielded up, with all its Magazines of Ammunition and Proviſions, and with all the Cannon: However, the Gate of the ſaid Caſtle ſhall not be deliver'd up, 'till the entire Evacuation both of the Citadel and Caſtle, for avoiding all Confuſion. *When Poſſeſſion is taking of the Gate of the Citadel, a Gate of St.* Salvator *ſhall be deliver'd up, and Care ſhall be taken that no Confuſion may happen; and as to the Magazines of warlike Stores, Proviſions, Artillery, and Mines, the ſame ſhall be obſerv'd as at the Citadel.*

IV. At the ſame Time, the Ships, the Bomb-Ketch, and the Patache, as alſo the Galley, which were not ſunk, ſhall be deliver'd to the Enemy. *Agreed; but at the ſame Time the Enemy ſhall give an exact Specification of all that was on Board the Ships that were ſunk, as likewiſe what is on Board thoſe which they deliver up. On the* 19*th, at three in the Afternoon, the Gates ſhall be deliver'd up purſuant to the above Article, and on the* 20*th the general Evacuation ſhall be made, and the Troops ſhall imbark to join their Army.*

Done at *Meſſina*, the 18th of *October*, 1719.

This Capitulation being ſign'd, the Imperialiſts had Poſſeſſion given them of the Citadel the ſame Day, of Fort St. *Salvator* on the 19th, and on the 20th the Garriſon, conſiſting of 900 Men, march'd out and embark'd; and thus ended this Campaign in *Sicily*.

HOLLAND.

THE *Swediſh* Reſident at the *Hague*, having by Order from his Court made a formal Demand to the States-General for Leave to borrow a Million of Crowns at 6 *per Cent.* offering as a Security the Revenues of the Iſle of *Gothland*, Prince *Kurakin*, the Czar's Embaſſador, preſented the following Memorial to the States, to hinder the ſaid Loan.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE underwritten Embaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Czarith Majeſty, being inform'd of the Solicitations which the Crown of *Sweden* cauſes to be made to your High Mightineſſes, for the Guaranty of a Million of Crowns to be borrow'd of private Perſons of this State, upon the Mortgage

Mortgage of the Revenues of the Iſle of *Gothland*, and that by Order of your High Mightineſſes, Draughts of the Deed of Mortgage, and of the Guaranty, requiſite for the negociating ſuch a Loan, are actually preparing, he cannot but repreſent to you, that the Allowance of this Loan in the Dominions of the Republick, and your High Mightineſſes Guaranty given to *Sweden* at this Juncture, would not be compatible with a ſtrict Friendſhip between his Czariſh Majeſty and your High Mightineſſes, nor with an exact Neutrality.

It is evident the *Swedes* are reduc'd to an Impoſſibility of prolonging the War, if foreign Powers do not furniſh Means: They come to procure thoſe Means in the Dominions of this State: To let them obtain them eaſily, is to contribute to all the Evils which the Continuance of the War may occaſion. Your High Mightineſſes cannot yet have forgotten the immenſe Loſſes which your Subjects have already ſuffer'd by this War; would you authorize them to contribute out of their Fortunes to the Hazard of freſh Loſſes, by aſſiſting *Sweden* to lengthen the War? You may likewiſe eaſily ſatisfy your ſelves, how bad a Security to their Subjects the Mortgage of ſuch an Iſle as *Gothland* is, which is yearly expos'd to Deſcents from his Czariſh Majeſty's Troops.

Wherefore the underwritten Miniſter hopes, that your High Mightineſſes will duly weigh the Conſequences of the Guaranty, and the Circumſtances in which *Sweden* aſks it: And as it cannot be made conſiſtent with the Views and great Deſire which they have always had for the re eſtabliſhing Peace and Tranquility in the North, you are deſir'd not to let your ſelves be prevail'd upon to grant it, nor any Thing that may alter the Confidence which his Czariſh Majeſty has in your High Mightineſſes. *Done at the* Hague *the 6th of* October, 1719.

Boris, Prince *Kourakin.*

The Miniſter of the Duke of *Holſtein* has preſented the following Memorial to the States-General.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE Manner in which his *Daniſh* Majeſty has, ſince the Year 1713, ſeiz'd the Dutchies and Dominions of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Sleſwick-Holſtein*, is an Affair ſo well known to all the World, that the underwritten

underwritten his Envoy Extraordinary finds it unneceſſary to inform your High Mightineſſes of it at large; he only deſires that the Circumſtances of the Time when they were ſeiz'd be obſerv'd with Attention, and he does not in the leaſt doubt but your High-Mightineſſes will, according to your uſual Equity, find it the more unjuſt, as it happen'd to a Prince in his Minority, without his acting, or being one of the contending Parties.

From theſe Reaſons, ſupported by ſo evident Equity, it muſt be judg'd, that it is ſtill more contrary to Juſtice, that his *Daniſh* Majeſty has detain'd till now the Hereditary Dominions of his Royal Highneſs, without ſhewing the leaſt Diſpoſition for reſtoring them, though the contriv'd Pretence made Uſe of hitherto, that his Royal Highneſs liv'd in the Dominions of an Enemy, ceaſes entirely ſince his Arrival in the Empire and on the Frontiers of his Dominions.

Theſe Proceedings, which cannot but end in the Ruin of the moſt ſerene Houſe of *Holſtein*, and the entire Deſolation of the Country, can no more be excuſed with what happen'd in 1713, relating to the Reception of the *Swediſh* Forces in *Tonningen*; for without entering upon particular Reaſons already amply ſet forth on another Occaſion, proving that the King of *Denmark* had given Occaſion to it, by rejecting a juſt Satisfaction; the underwritten Miniſter by expreſs Order declares, that all that was done with regard to the ſaid Affair, was done abſolutely without the Knowledge of his Royal Highneſs his Maſter, without his previous Conſent, and upon a ſuppoſititious Order.

Conſequently, as his Royal Highneſs neither did nor could (being under Age) make any Step which might deprive him of the Guaranties made in his Favour, or give Occaſion for retarding their Effect, he firmly hopes your High Mightineſſes, and all the reaſonable World beſides, will judge the Proceedings of the Court of *Denmark* to be directly contrary to the Peace of *Travendal*, of which your High Mightineſſes and ſeveral other Powers are Guarantees.

Therefore his Royal Highneſs, entirely confiding in your High Mightineſſes Juſtice and Equity, has order'd the underwritten his Envoy Extraordinary inſtantly to require of your Highneſſes to be pleaſed, in Conformity to the Guaranty and the Conventions made between your High Mightineſſes and the moſt

ſerene

ſerene Houſe of Sleſwick-Holſtein, to employ the moſt effectual Means for procuring to him not only the entire Reſtitution of his Dutchies, with all belonging to them, to prevent their total Ruin; but alſo a Satisfaction and Indemnity proportionable to the Deſolation and Damage, to the End that he may fully enjoy the Effect of the Guaranty of the Treaty of *Travendal*, and of the Treaties of *Alcona*, and thoſe between the Northern Crowns, which were therein confirm'd.

Hague, Nov. 2, 1719. *L. V. Flohr.*

The abovemention'd Embaſſador, Prince *Kurakin*, likewiſe preſented the following Memorial to the States-General.

HAD not the World been thoroughly inform'd of all the Steps taken by his Czariſh Majeſty on ſeveral and different Occaſions, for re-eſtabliſhing Tranquillity in the *North*, common Report only muſt have convinc'd them, that without improving to ſuch Advantage as he might have expected, the moſt glorious Succeſs with which God Almighty bleſſed his Arms, he did but keep up the War, in order to make his Enemy conſent to a ſure, laſting, and general Peace.

If the Crown of *Sweden* would have come into the ſame Diſpoſitions, if ſhe could have been perſwaded into a Senſe of the Calamities of Nations attending a long War, the *North* had long ago enjoy'd a happy Tranquillity, foreign Nations had partaken of the precious Fruits of it, their Commerce had been fully re-eſtabliſh'd, particularly the Trade of the Subjects of their High Mightineſſes would have reap'd from it the moſt conſiderable Advantages, inaſmuch as the Equity, Prudence, and Moderation which their High Mightineſſes obſerve in their Conduct and Government with Regard to all Powers, not only raiſe the high Opinion his Czariſh Majeſty has all along entertain'd of their Wiſdom, but alſo augment his Inclinations to favour this State.

His Czariſh Majeſty ſhall never be wanting on his Side to give them Proofs of it on all Occaſions; and their Intereſt being concern'd in the common Good of a general Peace in the *North*, it ſhall not be his Czariſh Majeſty's Fault, if that great Bleſſing, which is the Object of the Wiſhes of ſo many Nations, is not forthwith enjoy'd.

But new and unexpected Incidents ſeem to retard the Hopes People had Reaſon to conceive about it: The Separation of ſome of his Czarith Majeſty's Allies from the great Alliance; the ſeparate Peace they have made with *Sweden*; his *Britannick* Majeſty's new Alliance with that Crown; and, laſtly, the Conjunction of that Prince's naval Force with that of his Czarith Majeſty's Enemy, are of the Number of thoſe Incidents.

The thorough Knowledge his Czarith Majeſty has of the conſummate Prudence and Penetration of their High Mightineſſes, leaves him no Room to doubt but they comprehend the Conſequences of thoſe unforeſeen Incidents, and that there is any Occaſion to come to Particulars.

They eaſily judge, that far from producing a general Peace in the *North*, they may kindle again the Flames of a War, which are like to ſpread farther than ever.

The calamitous Conſequences which will enſue, too nearly concern the publick Welfare, than not to excite the Attention of their High Mightineſſes. They take too great a Part and Care in the general Tranquillity of *Europe*, than that it ſhould not be expected from them, to think on convenient Means for preventing thoſe Misfortunes, conſidering the many Reaſons by which they are engag'd. Their inviolable Faith, a moderate and pacifick Conduct, holding out againſt all Temptations in very nice Conjunctures, and their Stedfaſtneſs, have made them deſerve an univerſal Eſteem, an Admiration, Friendſhip, and Confidence, which induce the greateſt Monarchs of Chriſtendom to truſt them with their Intereſts, make them be look'd upon as the ſureſt Depoſitaries of Juſtice and Equity; and, laſtly, forebode to them, in the preſent Conjuncture, a happy Succeſs of their Cares.

His Czarith Majeſty's particular Affection for their High Mightineſſes, and the Remembrance of a Friendſhip which at all Times has been ſo dear to him, inſpire him with thoſe Sentiments, full of Confidence, which move his Majeſty to cauſe theſe Repreſentations to be made to them, waiting only for favourable Opportunities to make them ſenſible of the Effects which they may promiſe to themſelves from the full Extent of his Benevolence towards this Republick.

Hague, the 4th of *November*, 1719.

The

The *Spaniſh* Embaſſador likewiſe preſented the following Memorial to the States.

A Memorial preſented to the States-General by the Marquis Beretti Landi, *the* 14*th of* November, 1719.

ALthough I ought always to preſume, from the infinite Wiſdom of this High and Mighty Republick, that ſhe is not like to adhere to the violent Solicitations of the Enemies Miniſters, on the Subject of the pretended Quadruple Alliance, and eſpecially when their Reſource is viſibly fallen, ſince the King, my Maſter, has caus'd you to be inform'd, Gentlemen, by his Eminency the Cardinal *Alberoni*, who has acquainted the Baron *de Colſter*, your Embaſſador, that for getting out of this unnatural War with Honour, his Majeſty might advance ſo far as to give the *Carte Blanche* to this Republick; I have nevertheleſs believ'd it my Duty not to remain in Silence, while the others ſpeak ſo loud, and puſh ſo ſtrongly their Impatience, without any Neceſſity, of which it is eaſy, however, to know the Myſtery.

You have reflected without Doubt, Gentlemen, on the preſſing Motions which his Catholick Majeſty has made for explaining himſelf on the Manners which might be convenient for all the Parties to make an univerſal Accommodation, and by which may be eſtabliſh'd that Certainty (which is the Article that imports moſt, and is the moſt eſſential) that the Peace which ſhould be made, ſhould be ſincere, cordial, and laſting; and on the ſiniſter Interpretation which the other Powers have given of ſo fair a Beginning, of which, if they had pleas'd, they might, at leaſt, have made Trial. Neither the ſending of the Marquis *Scotti* to *Paris*, nor all the other Advances made on the Part of *Spain*, have been able to induce a Belief that the King, my Maſter, ſpoke in good Earneſt, or to facilitate the Overtures of entring into an honourable Negotiation. *Sic volo, ſic jubeo*, is the ſupreme Law of a monſtrous Project; monſtrous not only as to the Intereſt of State of his Majeſty, but of all Sovereigns, and altogether indecent as to the Honour of ſo great a King as is the King of *Spain*. All Sorts of Means have been made Uſe of, and the moſt threatning have been judg'd the wiſeſt, to force the States-General to accede to the Alliance in Queſtion, making you hope

without Reaſon, that the Signing once over, you might afterwards negociate at *Madrid* for Peace.

Do me the Honour, Gentlemen, to obſerve, if you pleaſe, that in our Caſe only, *France* and *England* think, that one may be very well Mediator and Party together; but that in [the *North*, and at the very ſame Time, a different Language is ſpoken; the Miniſters of *France*, propoſing the Mediation to the Czar for accommodating him with *Sweden*, have alledg'd the beſt Reaſon, that *France* might be the Mediatrix, becauſe ſhe has not any Part in the War of the *North*. To be then Mediator in the *North*, it is neceſſary not to be an Ally of any of the Parties; but to negociate the Peace of *Spain*, it is neceſſary the Republick ſhould be ally'd with the Enemies of *Spain*. The Reflection leaps up into your Eyes: If one of theſe two Reaſons is good, the other does not ſubſiſt: Either one may be ally'd to one Party, and yet be Mediator, every where, or no where: So the Allies find what is convenient for them to be juſt, and nothing elſe. We felt but too much the firſt and memorable Example which they gave us of their Deſpotiſm, when feigning to ſecure the Peace of *Utrecht*, and adjudging, as unappealable Arbiters, the Kingdom of *Sicily* to the Court of *Vienna*, (which was the ſole Cauſe of this bloody and unfortunate War) they proclaim'd loudly afterwards at the four Corners of *Europe*, that War was making againſt the King of *Spain*, for maintaining the Peace of *Utrecht*.

I come hither, Gentlemen, moſt humbly to repeat, that the King, my Maſter, would have Peace, and deſires it ardently, and is ready to hear all that the States-General can propoſe to him, in Conſequence of the good Offices which they may likewiſe paſs with the ally'd Powers, keeping themſelves in a perfect Neutrality; and I come likewiſe to repeat to you, more than ever, that you will find in his Majeſty all poſſible Docility and Eaſineſs; but I muſt add to you at the ſame Time, that having perus'd my Diſpatches, I cannot promiſe you, that the Enemies of *Spain* will not interrupt, inſtead of preſerving, the free Commerce in *Spain* which you enjoy, if you accede to an Alliance, which his Majeſty has every where declar'd, and caus'd to be ſolemnly expos'd to you by me, was fram'd without Regard to Juſtice and to his Honour.

Yes,

Yes, Gentlemen, whatever Alteration may happen on this Subject, I beſeech you before-hand to impute it to thoſe who ſhall draw you in, and not to his Majeſty, who favours you. The other Powers may indeed aſſure you, that for a certain Space of Time, and under certain Conditions, they will not moleſt on the Sea your Ships going to *Spain*; but as his Majeſty's Embaſſador I cannot anſwer, that, Things taking a wrong Turn, it will be in my Power to continue the Paſſports to your Merchants who go to traffick there; becauſe I muſt wait for new Orders, and know whether the Ports of *Spain* will be open to them as hitherto. What a Grief to me! but what an unlook'd for Misfortune would it alſo be, and which however I cannot believe can be either true or poſſible, ſhould you enter into an Alliance againſt *Spain*, while the King makes you ſuch generous Offers, and while you draw from *Spain* ſo many Favours and Benefits!

Seek, Gentlemen, ſeek rather, I conjure you with all the Veneration I ſtill bear towards you, more eaſy Means for Peace, and reſume your Prudence, your Firmneſs, and your Juſtice, for diſpelling the Prejudices which the Allies have, or pretend to have, conceiv'd againſt his Majeſty. It is but too true, that this Alliance goes farther: It is but too true, that thoſe Princes have concluded it among themſelves, to force all the reſt of the Earth to obey them: But the Time will come, I hope it will, becauſe what is violent cannot laſt, neither in Phyſicks nor in Morals, that the one will be jealous of the other, and that the true Intereſt will get the better of Paſſion, of tranſient Maxims, of Suſpicions without Ground, and of certain Prejudices, which have been taken up, one knows not how, and by an incomprehenſible Fatality.

The States-General know already, in the Space of three Years that I have had the Honour to reſide with them, whether my reſpectful Intentions are not wholly to ſerve them, and whether I did not always ſeriouſly believe I was ſerving them well, when I was endeavouring to turn them aſide from the Snares which had long been ſpread for them, to make them loſe, in ſome Manner, the Advantages which they reap from a good Correſpondence with his Majeſty. That great Monarch loves you and eſteems you, and reſolving to rely upon you in ſo nice a Juncture, ſignifies

nifies that he will love and eſteem you perpetually, and that he hopes for true Gratitude in Return.

Done at the Hague, *November* 13, 1719.

The Marquis *Beretti Landi.*

On the 27th of the ſame Month the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador communicated, in a Conference with the Deputies of the States, the following Letters from Cardinal *Alberoni*, which he caus'd few Days after to be publiſh'd in Print.

YOUR Excellency will have learn'd by my former, upon the Subject which you wrote to me upon, that it had been reported in *Holland*, that at *Cadiz* and other Ports of *Spain*, the Duties and Impoſts on ſome Merchandizes in which the Countries of the States-General deal, had been augmented; that ſuch Report was not only chimerical, but more than that, was very falſe and malicious. In Conſequence of which I will tell your Excellency, that the Liſt which you tranſmitted to me, in which you tell me the Grievances were particularly ſpecify'd, is entirely uſeleſs, becauſe, beſides that the Aſſertion of the raiſing of the ſaid Duties has no Foundation, I can moreover aſſure you, that not only it has not been done, but that it has not been ſo much as thought of. Therefore both we and the Republick ought to look upon thoſe falſe Suppoſitions as the Influences of our Enemies, great Machinators at inventing, who by Artifices and Cabals without Number, not being able to do it by Truth, are endeavouring to diſpoſe Peoples Minds to the Execution of their perverſe Ends, and to alter the good Harmony which preſerves itſelf between his Majeſty and the Republick; of whoſe Friendſhip the King makes all the Account, and has for it all the Eſteem poſſible; his Majeſty extreamly deſiring, that Time will preſent us with Opportunities for ſhewing forth his Royal Gratitude towards the Republick, and rather for Increaſing the Conveniencies and Advantages of its trading Subjects. All which your Excellency will underſtand more at large from another of my Letters of this ſame Date. *From St. Lawrence of the Eſcurial, November* 6, 1719.

The Cardinal *Alberoni.*

THE Proofs which the King, my Maſter, receives of the Friendſhip of the Illuſtrious Republick, and the Experience he has made of it, ſeeing the reſiſts

reſiſts hitherto the ambitious Inſtances and extravagant Pretenſions of the Allies, who are equally Enemies to his Crown, and to the publick Tranquillity, are the Inducements why the King, my Maſter, through me, orders your Excellency to teſtify to thoſe Lords, in his Royal Name, the high Eſteem which ſo noble a Proceeding requires; his Majeſty promiſing, that on all Occaſions, he will, in his Turn, give the Republick all Proof of his conſtant Love and Gratitude. By ſuch a Conduct the Republick hath drawn to itſelf the Applauſe of all Nations, and even of thoſe which would draw them over to their Ends, in order afterwards to precipitate them. Their Conduct, I ſay, will make thoſe Lords reſpected and diſtinguiſh'd more than ever. It will be ſeen that they have at Heart, above all Things, their Sovereignty; maintaining Maxims of Honour and Independency, to make them admir'd by the World, as were the Perſonages ſo ſtrong in Virtue which the *Roman* Commonwealth had; without which, and when other Nations would domineer, and are ſubmitted to, what bad Conſequences thence enſue! Such are not to be fear'd from the mature Reflections which it is plain the Government of *Holland* make, and the particular Directions of the Lords of whom it is compos'd. His Majeſty therefore commands your Excellency to aſſure them of his moſt tender Friendſhip and generous Intentions to procure them at all Times, with all poſſible Efforts, the greateſt and moſt conſiderable Advantages that ſhall depend on his Majeſty. *At St. Lawrence of the Eſcurial, November* 6, 1719.

The Cardinal *Alberoni.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Lord Vicount Cobham's *Expedition to* Spain.

ON the 21ſt of *September* Vice-Admiral *Mighels*, with his Majeſty's Ships under his Command, and the Tranſports having on Board the Forces commanded by the Lord Vicount *Cobham*, conſiſting of about 6000 Men, ſail'd from St. *Helen's*; and the firſt Account we had of them is contain'd in the following Expreſs which was publiſh'd by Authority.

Whitehall,

Whitehall, Octob. 22, 1719.

Laſt Night arriv'd Major Leviſſcher, *Aide de Camp to the Lord Vicount* Cobham, *from* Vigo, *with the following Account.*

HIS Excellency the Lord Vicount *Cobham*, with the Men of War commanded by Vice-Admiral *Mighells*, and the Tranſports having the Forces on Board, arriving on the Coaſt of *Galicia*, kept cruiſing three Days in the Station appointed for Captain *Johnſon* to join them; but having no News of him, and the Danger of lying on the Coaſt at this Seaſon of the Year with Tranſports, rendering it neceſſary to take ſome Meaſures of acting without him, and the Wind offering fair for *Vigo*, his Lordſhip took the Reſolution of going thither.

On the 20th of *September*, O. S. they enter'd the Harbour of *Vigo*, and the Grenadiers being immediately landed about three Miles from the Town, drew up on the Beach. Some Peaſants fir'd from the Mountains at a great Diſtance; but without any Execution. His Lordſhip went aſhore with the Grenadiers; and the Regiments follow'd as faſt as the Boats could carry them. That Night and the following Day and Night the Troops lay upon their Arms. In the mean while Proviſions for four Days were brought aſhore, and Guards were poſted in ſeveral Avenues, to the Diſtance of above a Mile up the Country.

On the 1ſt of *October* his Lordſhip mov'd with the Forces nearer to the Town, and encamp'd at a ſtrong Poſt, with the Left to the Sea, near the Village of *Boas*, and the Right extending towards the Mountains. This Motion of the Army, and ſome Parties that were order'd to view the Town and Citadel, gave the Enemy ſome Apprehenſions that Preparations were making to attack them; whereupon they ſet Fire to the Carriages of the Cannon of the Town, nail'd thoſe Cannon, and by all their Motions ſeem'd determin'd to abandon the Town to the Care of the Magiſtrates and Inhabitants, and to retire with the regular Troops into the Citadel. Whereupon the Lord *Cobham* ſent to ſummon the Town to ſurrender, which the Magiſtrates made no Difficulty of doing; and the ſame Night his Lordſhip order'd Brigadier *Honywood*, with 800 Men, to take Poſt in the Town, and Fort St *Sebaſtian*, which the Enemy had alſo abandon'd.

On

On the 3d a Bomb-Veſſel began to bombard the Citadel, but with little Execution by reaſon of the great Diſtance: That Evening the large Mortars and the *Coborn* Mortars were landed at the Town; between 40 and 50 of them, great and ſmall, plac'd on a Battery under Cover of Fort St. *Sebaſtian*, began in the Night to play upon the Citadel, and continu'd it four Days with great Succeſs: The 4th Day his Lordſhip order'd the battering Cannon to be landed, and, with ſome others found in the Town, to be plac'd in Battery on Fort St. *Sebaſtian*. At the ſame Time his Lordſhip ſent the Governour a Summons to ſurrender, ſignifying, that if he ſtay'd till our Battery of Cannon was ready, he ſhould have no Quarter, Col. *Legoniere* was ſent with this Meſſage, but found the Governour, *Don Joſeph de los Cereros*, had the Day before been carried out of the Caſtle wounded. The Lieutenant-Colonel, who commanded in his Abſence, deſir'd Leave and Time to ſend to the Marqueſs *de Riſbourg*, at *Tuy*, for his Directions; but being told the Hoſtilities ſhould be continu'd, if they did not ſend their Articles of Capitulation without any Delay, they ſoon complied.

Articles upon which Colonel Don Gonzales di Sotto, *Commander in Chief of* Caſtro, *offers to ſurrender the Caſtle of* Caſtro *to his Excellency the Lord* Cobham, *Generaliſſimo of the King of* Great Britain's *Troops.*

1. That the Garriſon of Regular Troops now in the Caſtle, ſhall march out with Arms and Baggage, Drums beating, Colours flying, their Cartouches and Flaſks full of Powder, and Ball in Proportion. *Granted.*

2. That Carriages be granted for the Officers Tents and Baggage. *The Garriſon to find them.*

3. That the Garriſon march out by Land by the ſhorteſt Way to the Bridge of St. *Payo*, with all Security, and Proviſions for four Days. *Granted.*

4. That ſix Pieces of Braſs Cannon and two Mortars, with 12 Rounds of Powder and Ball, be granted them, with Carriages; and if they cannot carry them by Land, they may carry them by Water as far as *Ullo*; and that from thence they may march in ſix Days, as alſo the Garriſon, where they ſhall think moſt proper. *Refus'd.*

5. That Carriage be granted for the Wounded, as well Soldiers as Peaſants; and thoſe not able to be tranſported, ſhall ſtay in *Vigo* till cured, at the Catholick King's Expence. *Granted, the Garriſon finding the Means for tranſporting them.*

6. That the Militia now in the Caſtle, may march out with Arms and Baggage without Moleſtation, and return to their reſpective Habitations, or where they ſhall think fit. *Granted, without Arms.*

7. That if any Foreigner be found, either in the Artillery or any other Employment, he ſhall not be moleſt'd. *Granted, except Deſerters.*

8. That the Officers and Soldiers of this Garriſon may have Liberty to take with them the Cloaths and Linen they left in *Vigo*. *They ſhall be brought to the Caſtle to them, and an Officer of the Garriſon ſhall be allow'd to come into the Town to ſhew where they are.*

9. This Capitulation being granted, all Magazines of Ammunition and Proviſions ſhall faithfully be deliver'd to the Perſon his Excellency the Lord *Cobham* ſhall appoint; and the Gate of St. *Philip* ſhall be alſo deliver'd up.

10. That the Capitulation being agreed to, four Days ſhall be granted for the Evacuation of the Place, and my Lord *Cobham* ſhall ſign me a Copy of this, and I will do the ſame. *Granted two Days.*

Cobham. *Don Gonzales di Sotto.*

The Garriſon march'd out the 10th in the Morning, conſiſting of 469 Men, (Officers included) having had above 300 kill'd or wounded by our Bombs: The Place coſt us but two Officers and three or four Men kill'd. There were in the Town about 60 Pieces of large Iron Cannon, which when the Enemy abandon'd, they nail'd and damag'd as much as their Time would give them Leave; and in the Citadel were forty three Pieces, of which fifteen were Braſs, and two large Mortars, beſides above 2000 Barrels of Powder, and ſeveral Cheſts of Arms, amounting to about 8000 Muſkets: All which Stores, and the Braſs Ordnance, were lodg'd there from on Board the Ships that were to have viſited *Great Britain* laſt Spring; and the very Troops that gave up *Vigo*, were alſo of that Expedition: Seven Ships were ſeiz'd in the Harbour, three

three of which were fitting up for Privateers, one to carry 24 Guns: The reſt were trading Veſſels.

Vigo being thus taken, the Lord *Cobham* order'd Major-General *Wade* to embark with 1000 Men on Board four Tranſports, and to ſail to the upper End of the Bay of *Vigo*, which he accordingly did on the 14th, and having landed his Men, march'd to *Pont-a-Vedra*, which Place ſurrender'd without Oppoſition, the Magiſtrates of the Town meeting them with the Keys: In the Place were taken two 48 Pounders, four 24 Pounders, ſix 8 Pounders, and four Mortars, all Braſs, beſides 70 Pieces of Iron Cannon, 3000 ſmall Arms, ſome Bombs, *&c.* all which, except the 24 Pounders, were embark'd, and Major General *Wade* return'd with his Booty and Troops to *Vigo* on the 23d. And the next Day the Lord *Cobham*, finding it would be impoſſible for him to maintain his Ground any longer in *Spain*, order'd the Forces to be imbark'd, as likewiſe the Cannon, *&c.* which being done by the 27th, he ſail'd that Day for *England*, where he arriv'd the 11th of *November*, having loſt in the Expedition about 300 of his Men, who were either kill'd, dy'd, or deſerted.

An Account of the Cannon and warlike Stores taken out of the Town and Caſtle of Vigo, *and put on Board the Fleet; likewiſe of what Iron Cannon of different Bores have been deſtroy'd.*

Braſs Cannon	24 Pounders	6
	12	3
	4	5
	3	1
Braſs Mortars	10 Inches	1
	9	1
Travelling Carriages compleat with Timbers	4 Pounders	5
Cannon-Shot of all Sorts		7202
Pick-Axes	Helv'd	447
	Unhelv'd	340
Spades	Helv'd	446
	Unhelv'd	
Turpentine in ſmall Jarrs		47
Old Arms		350
Old Muſket Barrels of all Sorts		1886
Boxes of Spikes		25

Powder in Barrels { Serviceable —— 451
Unſerviceable —— 25

Match { Serviceable } a vaſt Quantity.
Unſerviceable }

Old Iron from the *Spaniſh* Carriages, Quantity not known.

Old Deals given to ſeveral Ships for Platforms } the Number not known.

Old Copper Plates —— —— 31
Braſs Shelves of a Gun in the Caſtle —— 3
Steel in ſmall Pieces found in the Town 5
Nails in a Cheſt put into ſmall Boxes —— 11
Empty Hand Grenadoes —— —— 688
Roſin Barrels —— —— 3
Flat Iron Bars —— —— 98
Lead in Bars —— —— 43
Axes unhelv'd —— —— 230
Hand-Bills —— —— 94
Cannon-Shot, four broad Boxes —— 42
Double-headed Shot —— —— 45
Muſket and Piſtol-Shot Boxes —— 139

Iron Cannon of ſeveral Natures

Deſtroy'd in the Caſtle, Town, and Fort of St. *Sebaſtian* —— —— } 73
Powder left in the Caſtle for blowing up the Ciſterns and Shell, Barrels —— } 16
Damnify'd Powder in the Caſtle, Barrels 25

Vigo, October 6. *Joſeph Burton.*

An Account of Cannon and warlike Stores taken at Ponta-Vedra *and Fort* Marine, *and put on Board the Fleet; likewiſe an Account of what warlike Stores and Ammunition hath been deſtroy'd at the ſame Place.*

Braſs Ordnance { 42 Pounders —— 1
24 —— 4
13 —— 1
8 —— 6

Braſs Mortars of 10 Inches —— 3
Bars of flat Iron and Pieces of ditto —— 300
Iron Cannon of different Bores, deſtroy'd in the Town and Fort —— } 84

Sam. Gibs.

The

The Arſenal, with the following Stores and Ammunition, viz.

By Computation ſmall Arms		5000
Barrels of Powder		272
A great Number of Mortars and Bomb-Carriages	all deſtroy'd and burnt.	
1000 Weight of Muſket Ball		
Great Quantity of Match		
Brimſtone		
Roſin		
Pikes		
Saddles		
Fir'd Bombs		
Grenadoes		
20 Drums		

On the 13th of *November* the King embark'd on Board the *Carolina* Yacht at *Helvoetſluys*, and next Day, about One in the Afternoon, arriv'd at *Graveſend*, from whence he proceeded by Coach to *London*, and came to St. *James*'s about ſeven in the Evening.

On the 20th of *November* the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, accompany'd by the Biſhops of *London*, *Saliſbury*, *Norwich*, *Ely*, *Chicheſter*, *Glouceſter*, *Bangor*, *Litchfield and Coventry*, *Carliſle*, and *Briſtol*, having congratulated his Majeſty on his ſafe Arrival, and on the Succeſs of his Affairs Abroad, did, in the Name of himſelf and his Brethren, return his Majeſty their moſt humble Thanks for his gracious Favour to the poor Proteſtants in the Palatinate, and in *Poland* and *Lithuania*. The Subſtance of what his Grace ſpoke was as follows:

I am alſo directed by my Lords the Biſhops to return our moſt humble Acknowledgments to your Majeſty, for the Protection your Majeſty hath been pleas'd to give to our Brethren, the Proteſtants of the Palatinate, and of Poland *and* Lithuania, *perſecuted for the Faith of Chriſt. We are perſwaded, that this Royal Charity will draw down innumerable Bleſſings from Heaven upon the Perſon of your ſacred Majeſty and your Affairs.*

Our Saviour Chriſt hath promis'd, that he who gives a Cup of Cold Water only to the leaſt of his Diſciples, for his Sake, ſhall not loſe his Reward: How much more will the ſame bleſſed Saviour plentifully reward your Majeſty, who have extended your Care and Charity to ſo many

thouſands

thouſands of his ſuffering Diſciples; and have thereby, in a ſingular Manner, appropriated to your ſelf the Title which your Anceſtors have deriv'd to you with the Crown of this Realm, of being indeed the Defender of the Faith.

On the 21ſt the Duke of *Somerſet*, Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, attended by Doctor *Gooch*, Vice-chancellor, and a great Number of the Heads and other Doctors and Members of the Univerſity preſented to the King the following Addreſs, which paſs'd unanimouſly in full Senate:

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty:

The humble Addreſs of the Chancellor, Maſters, and Scholars of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

May it pleaſe your moſt Excellent Majeſty,

TO permit us to expreſs before you the Joy and Satisfaction we feel upon your ſafe and happy Return to this Kingdom; a Satisfaction common to us and all your Subjects. But as we can never forget your Majeſty's Royal Munificence to this Univerſity, nor think of it without a Senſe of the particular Obligation we are under to be zealous in whatever concerns the Proſperity of your Majeſty, and your Family, 'tis our Ambition to appear among the forwardeſt upon all the happy Occaſions of Congratulation.

Your Majeſty's Preſence gives new Life to your faithful Subjects; and if the Tranquillity we now enjoy, during your Abſence, could not afford us compleat Satisfaction, even that is to be aſcrib'd to your Goodneſs and Princely Virtues, which make your Subjects regret all Occaſions that call you from them.

We never think of your Majeſty but under the amiable Character of Defender and Supporter of our Religion and civil Liberties; the more we value theſe Bleſſings, (and over-value them we cannot) the better able we are to judge of the Happineſs we enjoy under your auſpicious Government; and to teach thoſe under our immediate Care, how much it concerns them, as Proteſtants and *Engliſhmen*, to be zealous for the preſent Eſtabliſhment, which is the great Security of both.

To

To our Religion and Liberties, under the Protection of excellent Princes, we owe the Revival and Improvement of Learning among us; and as the Senſe we have of theſe ineſtimable Bleſſings, engage us to wiſh and endeavour the Continuance of them to ourſelves, 'tis with a particular Pleaſure we behold your Majeſty, in Conjunction with other Powers, aſſerting the Cauſe of Liberty, and ſupporting the Intereſt of our Proteſtant Brethren Abroad, whoſe deplorable Condition every Day convinces us, that the Proteſtant Profeſſion muſt ſtand or fall with a Proteſtant Succeſſion.

We beg Leave to add our moſt affectionate Wiſhes and Prayers, that he, by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree Juſtice, may direct and proſper all your Undertakings for the good of your People; and give you, in the fulleſt Meaſure, the Bleſſings of this Life, and of that which is to come.

His Majeſty was pleas'd to receive it in a moſt gracious Manner, and gave the following Anſwer:

I Thank you for this loyal and dutiful Addreſs, and ſhall always be glad to find ſuch Doctrines and Principles taught in the Univerſity, as tend to preſerve the Freedom of our happy Conſtitution, and to the Support of the Proteſtant Religion.

Proceedings of the Parliament of *Great Britain.*

On the 23d of *November* the Parliament of *Great Britain* being met at *Weſtminſter*, the King went to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being ſent for up and attending, the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's Command, read the following Speech to both Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Satisfaction with which I always meet you, is very much increas'd at this Time, when it has pleas'd Almighty God ſo to ſtrengthen the Arms of *Great Britain*, and our Confederates, and ſo to proſper our ſeveral Negotiations, that, by his Bleſſing on our Endeavours, we may promiſe our ſelves to reap very ſoon the Fruits of our Succeſſes. I am perſwaded it will be accounted, by all my good Subjects, a ſufficient Reward for ſome extraordinary Expence, that all *Europe*, as well as theſe Kingdoms, is upon the

the Point of being deliver'd from the Calamities of War by the Influence of *Britiſh* Arms and Counſels. One Proteſtant Kingdom has already been reliev'd by our ſeaſonable Interpoſition; and ſuch a Foundation is laid by our late Treaties for an Union amongſt other great Proteſtant Powers, as will very much tend to the Security of our Holy Religion.

I believe you cannot but be ſurpriz'd at the Continuation of a War, where our Enemies have nothing to hope, and ſo much to fear. It is, indeed, difficult to frame any Judgment of thoſe Counſels, which have broke out of late in ſo many rath and ill-concerted Meaſures. If they depend upon our Diviſions at Home, I doubt not but in a very ſhort Time, their Hopes, founded upon this Expectation, will prove as vain and ill-grounded as any of their former Projects.

In Congratulating with you on this happy Poſture of Affairs, I muſt tell you, that as I have been very juſt and faithful to my Engagements, ſo I have met ſuch frank and powerful Returns of Aſſiſtance from my Allies, as will, I doubt not, eſtabliſh a laſting Friendſhip among us.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

You will ſee by the Accounts I have order'd to be deliver'd to you, how moderate a Uſe I have made of the Power entruſted with me to augment my Forces by Sea and Land. I depend upon the eminent Duty and Affection you have always ſhewn to my Perſon and Government, that you will be vigorous in diſpatching the neceſſary Supplies for the Year: To which Purpoſe I have order'd the Eſtimates to be laid before you. And, at the ſame Time, I muſt deſire you to turn your Thoughts to all proper Means for leſſening the Debts of the Nation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You all muſt be ſenſible of the many undeſerv'd and unnatural Troubles I have met with during the Courſe of my Reign. Our Diviſions at Home have gone magnify'd Abroad, and by inſpiring into ſome foreign Powers a falſe Opinion of our Force, have encourag'd them to treat us in a Manner which the Crown of *Great Britain* ſhall never endure while I wear it. The Trouble and Expence which this hath brought upon us, have been the moſt loudly complain'd of by thoſe who were the Occaſion

Occaſion of them. But with your Aſſiſtance I have hitherto got through all theſe Difficulties, and by the Continuance of your Help, I hope very ſoon to overcome them, ſince the Hand of God hath ſo viſibly been with us in all our Undertakings.

If the Neceſſities of my Government have ſometimes engaged your Duty and Affection to truſt me with Powers, of which you have always with good Reaſon been jealous, the whole World muſt acknowledge they have been ſo uſed, as to juſtify the Confidence you have repos'd in me. And as I can truly affirm, that no Prince was ever more zealous to increaſe his own Authority, than I am to perpetuate the Liberty of my People, I hope you will think of all proper Methods to eſtabliſh and tranſmit to your Poſterity the Freedom of our happy Conſtitution, and particularly to ſecure that Part which is moſt liable to Abuſe. I value my ſelf upon being the firſt who hath given you an Opportunity of doing it; and I muſt recommend it to you, to compleat thoſe Meaſures which remain'd imperfect the laſt Seſſion.

So far as human Prudence can foretell, the Unanimity of this Seſſion of Parliament muſt eſtabliſh, with the Peace of all *Europe*, the Glory and Trade of theſe Kingdoms on a laſting Foundation. I think every Man may ſee the End of our Labours. All I have to aſk of you, is, that you would agree to be a Great and Flouriſhing People, ſince it is the only Means by which I deſire to become a happy King.

As ſoon as the King was withdrawn, and the Commons return'd to their Houſe, the Duke of *Manchester* made a Motion for an Addreſs of Thanks and Congratulation to his Majeſty; and being ſeconded by the Earl of *Holderneſs*, the ſame was unanimouſly agreed to, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* only deſiring that a Clauſe might be added to the ſaid Addreſs, to acknowledge his Majeſty's ſeaſonable Interpoſition in Favour of the Proteſtants Abroad, which was readily comply'd with.

At the ſame Time, the Earl of *Hertford*, Son to the Duke of *Somerſet*, made the following Motion in the Houſe of Commons, viz, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, aſſuring him of the unſpeakable Joy of this Houſe upon his ſafe Return to

theſe his Kingdoms, and of the juſt and grateful Senſe which his Commons have of his unwearied Labours for their Welfare and the Security of the Proteſtant Religion. Heartily to congratulate with his Majeſty on the Succeſs of the *Britiſh* Arms, and to return the Thanks of this Houſe in the moſt dutiful manner, for ſuch Meaſures taken by the Influence of *Britiſh* Counſels, as afford the neareſt Proſpect of a general Peace Abroad, and of enjoying with Glory the Benefits of Trade and Tranquillity.

That this Houſe will, by their vigorous Reſolutions for the Support of his Majeſty's Government, and in diſpatching the Supplies, convince all the World, that if our Enemies have conceiv'd any Hopes from our Diviſions at Home, this hath been the vaineſt of all their Projects; and they will enable his Majeſty, in Concert with his good Allies, effectually to ſupport and perfect thoſe juſt and equitable Meaſures which have been taken to eſtabliſh a general Peace.

That this Houſe will apply themſelves to find out the beſt Means for leſſening the Debts of the Nation and ſupporting the Publick Credit, and will concur in all proper Methods to eſtabliſh and preſerve the Freedom of our happy Conſtitution, for which his Majeſty hath given ſo many tender Proofs of his Care and Affection. Tho' this Motion was carry'd without dividing, yet did it not paſs without Oppoſition. Among the reſt Mr. *Sh—n* made a pretty long Speech, wherein, in particular, he ſaid, 'That no Man was 'more ready than himſelf to concur in giving his Ma'jeſty unfeign'd Aſſurances of the Zeal and Affection 'of that Houſe to his Perſon and Government, in re'turning him Thanks for his Care and Endeavours 'to procure the Tranquillity of *Europe*, and in congra'tulating his ſafe Return amongſt us; but he could 'not forbear obſerving that his Majeſty's Speech con'tain'd many Heads, of different Nature, and of great 'Importance; and as he remembred that this Houſe 'had formerly been reflected on for approving 'the Meaſures of the Miniſtry by the Lump, and 'without knowing what thoſe Meaſures were, he 'therefore was of Opinion, they ought to proceed 'with Caution in this Juncture, the rather, becauſe 'Mention was made in his Majeſty's Speech, of a 'Thing of the higheſt Conſequence, *viz.* the al'tering ſome Part of our Conſtitution; that 'twas

'plain

'plain enough that thereby was meant the Bill of 'Peerage; but it was ſurpriſing, that this Affair 'ſhould be brought again upon the Stage, after 'it had miſcarry'd the laſt Seſſion in the other Houſe, 'and that the major Part of this Houſe had expreſs'd 'ſuch an Averſion to it; concluding with a Motion 'to congratulate his Majeſty upon his ſafe Return, 'and to give him Thanks for Part of his Speech, and 'appoint a Day to take the reſt into Conſideration." Mr. *Herne* ſeconded Mr. *Sh——n*, but Mr. *Hungerford* foreſeeing, that if the Houſe ſhould divide, a Negative was like to be put upon Mr. *Sh——n*'s Motion, ſaid, 'That Addreſſes of this Nature were but cuſto-'mary Compliments; but he hoped that in the Courſe 'of this Seſſion they ſhould have Opportunities 'enough to inquire into the Grievances of the Na-'tion, and the Conduct of the Miniſtry; that as to 'the Bill of Peerage in particular, ſince the Court 'ſeem'd to have it at Heart, he doubted not but it 'would ſoon paſs the other Houſe, and be ſent down 'to them, and then, and no ſooner, he hoped to ſee 'a great Diviſion in that Houſe." Hereupon Mr. *Sh——n* wav'd this Motion, and the next Day, *November* 24, both Houſes, each in a Body, preſented their reſpective Addreſſes to his Majeſty: That of the Lords is as follows.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on your ſafe and happy Return to this Kingdom, and upon the great Succeſs with which it has pleas'd God to bleſs the wiſe Meaſures taken by your Majeſty to procure and eſtabliſh Peace in *Europe*.

It is with the utmoſt Pleaſure and Satisfaction, that we ſee the preſent happy Union between your Majeſty and the other great Proteſtant Powers, which does ſo viſibly tend to the Security of our Holy Religion; and we deſire to expreſs the deep Senſe which we have of your Majeſty's ſeaſonable Interpoſition for the poor perſecuted Proteſtants Abroad; and we humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that you wou'd be pleas'd to continue your powerful Protection and Offices in Favour of them.

We alſo beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, to the utmoſt of our Power, ſtand by and ſupport your Majeſty in the Proſecution of ſuch Meaſures as you ſhall think farther neceſſary to take for the compleating the great Ends your Majeſty has in View for the Security, Trade, and Glory of theſe Kingdoms, and the general Tranquillity of all *Europe*; and we promiſe our ſelves, that the whole World will ſoon be convinc'd with how little Foundation the Enemies of your Majeſty and your Kingdoms have flatter'd themſelves to reap any Benefit from our inteſtine Diviſions.

We ſhou'd be wanting in our Duty to your Majeſty and our Country, if we did not return your Majeſty our moſt hearty Thanks for that tender and unprecedented Care and Concern your Majeſty has been pleas'd to expreſs in your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, for the Liberties of your People, and the Freedom of our happy Conſtitution, which muſt neceſſarily draw all ſuitable Returns of the utmoſt Gratitude from all your Majeſty's faithful Subjects, who have a true Value for ſuch ineſtimable Bleſſings.

The King's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

THE Senſe you expreſs in this dutiful Addreſs of my Endeavours for the common Good, is moſt acceptable to me. The Aſſurances of your Support will very much contribute towards bringing about the great and good Ends we have in View; and you may depend upon the Continuance of my beſt Offices, every where, in Behalf of the Proteſtant Cauſe and Intereſt.

The Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons was as follows.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, do return our moſt unfeigned Thanks to your Majeſty for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, and aſſure your Majeſty, that our Hearts are fill'd with unſpeakable Joy upon your ſafe and happy Return to theſe your Kingdoms, and with the moſt juſt and grateful Senſe of your unwary'd

unwary'd Labours for our Welfare, and the Security of the Proteſtant Religion.

We heartily congratulate with your Majeſty on the Succeſs of your *Britiſh* Arms, and return the Thanks of this Houſe, in the moſt dutiful Manner, for ſuch Meaſures taken by the Influence of *Britiſh* Counſels, as afford the neareſt Proſpect of a general Peace Abroad, and of enjoying with Glory the Benefit of Trade and Tranquillity.

And we crave Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, on our Parts, by the Vigour of our Reſolutions, for the Support of your Government, and by the Diſpatch which we will give to the neceſſary Supplies, convince the World, that if our Enemies have conceiv'd any Hopes from our Diviſions at Home, this hath been the vaineſt of all their Projects. And we will enable your Majeſty, in Concert with your Allies, effectually to ſupport and perfect thoſe juſt and equitable Meaſures which have been taken to eſtabliſh a general Peace.

And we farther aſſure your Majeſty, That we will apply ourſelves to find out the beſt Means for leſſening the Debts of the Nation, and Supporting the publick Credit, and will concur in all proper Methods to eſtabliſh and preſerve the Freedom of our happy Conſtitution, for which your ſacred Majeſty has given ſo many tender Proofs of your Care and Affection.

To this Addreſs the King was pleas'd to return the following Anſwer:

Gentlemen,

THIS loyal Addreſs deſerves my beſt Thanks. It contains the moſt dutiful and affectionate Expreſſions to my Perſon and Government; and you ſhall perceive my Senſe of them by the Endeavours I will always uſe to procure your Welfare and Proſperity.

The

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FINIS.

THE

Chronological Diary

For the Year 1719.

Containing

The moſt remarkable Tranſactions and Events, as well Civil as Military, and Domeſtick as Foreign, *viz.* Removals, Promotions, Births, Deaths, Marriages, *&c.* that happen'd during the Courſe of that Year.

Publiſh'd at the Expence of the Sun Fire-Office.

LONDON,

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THE

Chronological Diary, &c.

ABOUT the Beginning of this Year dy'd at *Milan*, Prince *Maximilian-Charles de Leweſtein-Wertheim*, Governor-General of the *Milaneze*, in the 75th Year of his Age.

Dy'd likewiſe in the *Helvetick* College at *Milan*, where he had been Priſoner ſeveral Years, having been arreſted by the Emperor's Order, as he was returning thro' the *Milaneze* from *Rome* to *Madrid*, Don *Joſeph Molinea*, Grand Inquiſitor of *Spain*, in a very advanc'd Age.

Jan. 1. A Proclamation publiſh'd, commanding all Seamen, Subjects of *Great Britain*, and in the Service of Foreign Princes or States, to return Home.

Mr. *Macroe*, choſen Keeper of the Univerſity Library at *Cambridge*.

Jan. 4. Dy'd Sir *John Lethuillier* of *Leviſham* in *Kent*, Kt. aged ninety Years.

Dy'd likewiſe *Samuel Shepheard*, ſen. Eſq; Sub-governor of the *South Sea* Company.

Dy'd alſo at *Dreſden* in *Saxony*, Lieutenant-General *Palmes*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Great Britain*, to the Elector of *Saxony*, King of *Poland*.

The Lord *Paget*'s Lady brought to Bed of Twins, *viz.* a Son and a Daughter.

Jan. 5. Dy'd Dr. *Briggs*, Profeſſor of Laws, at *Greſham* College.

About this Time dy'd likewiſe *Thomas Hay*, Earl of *Kinoul*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*; and was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his Son *George Hay*, Viſcount *Duplin*, in *Scotland*, and Baron *Hay* of *Penwadder* in *England*.

Jan. 6. Dy'd Sir *Richard Hoare*, Alderman of *London*, for *Bread-ſtreet* Ward.

Jan. 7. Dy'd the Lady *Molyneux*, Wife of Sir *Francis Molineux*, of *Teverſal* in *Nottinghamſhire*, Bart.

Dy'd Sir *John Wynne*, of *Gwydder* in the County of *Carnarvon*, Kt. and Bart. and leaving no Iſſue, the Honour became extinct.

Dy'd *Robert Arris*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Victualling-Office.

Dy'd Mrs. *Thompſon*, Widow of *John Thompſon* of *Kentril* near *Canterbury*, in the County of *Kent*, Eſq.

Dy'd alſo Mr. *James Hemmings*, Yeoman of the Wine-Cellar, and Purveyor of the Wines to King *William*, Queen *Anne*, and his preſent Majeſty.

Jan. 9. *Richard Brocas*, Eſq; choſen Alderman of *Bread-ſtreet* Ward, in the Room of Sir *Richard Hoare*, deceas'd.

John Fellows of *Carſhalton* in the County of *Surrey*, Eſq; created a Bart. of *Great Britain*.

Mr. *Turner*, choſen Lecturer of St. *Mary Abchurch*, in the Room of Mr. *Thomas*, deceas'd.

William Paſſenger, Eſq; made one of the Commiſſioners of the Victualling Office, in the Room of *Robert Arris*, Eſq; deceas'd.

This Day the following Perſons, being Inſurers in the *Sun-Fire-Office*, and having been Sufferers by late Fires, receiv'd of the Company of the ſaid Office their full Claims for the Loſſes and Damages they had ſuſtain'd by the ſaid Fires, viz. *Elihu Yale*, in *Queen Square*, *Holborn*; *John Maud*, in *Alderſgate ſtreet*; *John Leet*, of *Thrapſton* in *Northamptonſhire*; *James Kempſton*, of the ſame Place; *William Shiers*, in *Red Lion-Court*, *Southwark*; *James Blackwell*, in St. *Thomas's*, *Southwark*; *Simon Randall*, in *Goodman's-Yard*, *Goodman's-Fields*; and *John Tomlin*, of *Maidſtone* in *Kent*.

Jan. 11. The Lady *Montgomery*, Wife of Sir *Robert Montgomery*, brought to Bed of a Son.

Jan. 13. His Majeſty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *John Askew*, of *Lyddyard Millicent*, in the County of *Wilts*, Eſq.

Jan 14. The Queen of *Pruſſia*, brought to Bed at *Berlin* of a Princeſs, bapriz'd by the Name of *Dorothea-Sophia-Maria*.

The Lady *Gower*, Wife of *John Leveſon Gower*, Lord *Gower*, deliver'd of a Daughter.

Jan. 15. The Counteſs of *Lincoln*, Siſter of *Thomas Holles*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and Wife of *Henry Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*, brought to Bed of a Son, ſtyl'd the Lord *Clinton*.

The Ratifications of the King of *Sardinia's* Acceſſion to the Quadruple Alliance, exchang'd at *Whitehall* by the reſpective Plenipotentiaries. [*See* October 28, 1718.]

Mr.

Mr. *John King*, Attorney of the Sheriffs Court, *London*, appointed City Solicitor, in the Room of Mr. *Round*, deceas'd.

——— *Mitchel*, committed to *Newgate* for counterfeiting the Hand of a Banker in *Lombard-ſtreet*, by Means whereof he cheated ſeveral Perſons of Sums of Money.

Dy'd at *Rome* Cardinal *Ferdinando d' Adda*, a *Milanese*, in the ſixty-ninth Year of his Age: He was the Pope's Nuncio in *England*, in the Reign of King *James* II, and was made a Cardinal in the Promotion in *Feb.* 1690. By his Death there was a ſeventh Vacancy in the College of Cardinals.

About this Time dy'd at *Petersburgh*, Dr. *Areskine*, a *Scotſman*, Phyſician to the Czar of *Muſcovy*.

Jan. 18. Dy'd Sir *Samuel Garth*, Kt. one of the Phyſicians in Ordinary to his Majeſty, and Phyſician General to the Army.

Jan. 19. Dy'd *Theophilus Blague*, Eſq; Under-Secretary at War.

Dy'd likewiſe Sir *Snelling Thomas*, Kt.

Mr. *Noble* of *Dartmouth ſtreet*, *Weſtminſter*, found dead in his Bed.

This Day the Seſſions ended at the *Old Baily*, where the following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death: *viz. John Brown*, *John Moody*, *Margaret Smith*, *Mary Read*, alias *Morris*, *Robert Thompſon*, *Matthew Whitten*, *William Ward*, and *Samuel Lynn*, for Felony: *William Thorn*, *Thomas Synamond*, *Francis Parquort*, *John Prior*, *Robert Vickers*, and *Henry Wiſeman*, for robbing on the Highway. *Edward Bird*, Eſq; likewiſe receiv'd Sentence of Death for murdering *Samuel Loxton*. [*See* Sept. 26, 1718.] At the ſame Seſſions the following Felons were order'd for Tranſportation. *viz. Nathaniel Buſh*, *Anne Howard*, *Joſeph Holyday*, *William Philips*, *Amy Furnace*, *Mary Harding*, *Simon Jarvis*, *John Holmes*, *Catharine Brown*, *Thomas Gibbons*, *Charles Hudſon*, *William Conner*, *Anne Floyd*, *Mary Butcher*, alias *Cave*, *John Turner*, *John Rogers*, *Thomas Goodram*, and *William Dickſon*: Two were burnt in the Hand, *viz. Chriſtopher Hutton*, and *Richard Paxford*: And two were ſentenc'd to be whipt.

This Day a Proclamation was publiſh'd in *Ireland*, for the Seizing of the late Duke of *Ormond*. [*See the* Hiſtorical Regiſter N° XIII. *p.* 44.]

Jan. 20. The States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* paſs'd a Reſolution to enter into the Quadruple Alliance.

Jan. 21.

Jan. 21. *Richard Arnold*, Eſq; appointed Under-Secretary at War, in the Room of *Theophilus Blague*, Eſq; deceas'd.

Mr. *Scot*, choſen Lecturer of St. *Chriſtopher*'s near the *Royal Exchange*, in the Room of Mr. *Willoughby Willey*, who reſign'd.

Dr. *Gibſon*, appointed Phyſician-General to the Army, in the Room of Sir *Samuel Garth*, deceas'd.

Jan. 22. Dy'd *James Winſtanley* of *Branſton*, in the County of *Leiceſter*, Eſq.

Dy'd in Childbed the Lady *Waldegrave*, Wife of *James* Lord *Waldegrave*. She was Daughter of Sir *John Webb* of *Cheſhire*, Bart.

Dy'd likewiſe the Counteſs of *Angleſea*; and *William Patterſon*, Eſq;

Jan 25. The Count *de la Begue*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Lorrain*, had his firſt private Audience of his Majeſty.

The Lord *Carteret*, appointed Embaſſador and Plenipotentiary to the Court of *Sweden*.

Jan 26. *George Tuthil*, Eſq; made firſt Clerk of the War-Office, in the Room of *Richard Arnold*, Eſq; promoted to be Under-Secretary.

Jan. 27. The Lady *Waldegrave* interr'd in *Weſtminſter Abbey*.

Sir *John Fellows*, Bart. choſen Sub-Governor of the *South Sea* Company, in the Room of *Samuel Shepheard*, ſen. Eſq; deceas'd.

John Barber, a Printer, taken into Cuſtody of a Meſſenger, but diſcharg'd ſome Days after without Bail.

Jan. 28. General *Crofts*, appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Poland*, in the Room of General *Palmes*, deceas'd.

Dy'd *Bridget Noel*, Daughter of *Baptiſt*, Lord Viſcount *Campden*, Half-Siſter of *Edward Noel*, the firſt Earl of *Gainsborough*, and Siſter of the whole Blood to the Mother of the preſent Duke of *Rutland*.

Mr. *George Flint*, ſeiz'd at *Calais*, by Order of the Regent of *France*.

Chriſtopher Tilſon, Eſq; appointed firſt Commiſſioner for managing the Lottery.

Dy'd *Richard Whitworth*, Eſq; Father of Mr. *Whitworth*, his Majeſty's Envoy at the *Hague*.

Dy'd likewiſe —— *Townſhend*, Eſq; youngeſt Son of *Charles* Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*.

Jan. 30.

Jan. 30. Being the Anniverſary of the Martyrdom of King *Charles* I, Dr. *White Kennet*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*, preach'd before the King at the Royal Chapel at St. *James*'s; Dr. *Pelling*, before the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, at St. *Anne*'s, *Weſtminſter*; Dr. *Samuel Bradford*, Biſhop of *Carliſle*, before the Houſe of Lords in *Weſtminſter Abbey*; and Dr. *Waugh*, before the Commons, at St. *Margaret*'s, *Weſtminſter*.

Dy'd the Lord *Brackley*, only Son of *Scroop Egerton*, Earl of *Bridgwater*, at *Eaton School*, in the 14th Year of his Age.

Jan. 31. The Lady *Lanſdown*, Wife of *George Granville*, Lord *Lanſdown*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Feb. 2. The Counteſs of *Warwick*, Wife of *Joſeph Addiſon*, Eſq; deliver'd of a Daughter: As was likewiſe

Mrs. *Coke*, Wife of *Thomas Coke* of *Holkham*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Eſq;

Feb. 3. Count *Holſt*, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the King of *Denmark*, had his firſt private Audience of his Majeſty at St. *James*'s.

The ſame Day dy'd at *Rome* Cardinal *Franciſco-Maria Caſſini*, in the 70th Year of his Age. His Death made an eighth Vacancy in the College.

Feb. 6. *Charles Spencer*, Earl of *Sunderland*, remov'd from being Preſident of the Council, and appointed Groom of the Stole and firſt Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Majeſty.

Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of *Kingſton*, remov'd from the Office of Lord Privy Seal, and made Preſident of the Council, in the Room of the Earl of *Sunderland*.

Henry de Grey, Duke of *Kent*, remov'd from the Office of Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold, and made Lord Privy Seal, in the Room of the Duke of *Kingſton*.

John Campbell, Duke of *Argyle*, appointed Lord Steward of the Houſhold, in the Room of the Duke of *Kent*.

Richard Brocas, Eſq; declar'd by the Lord Mayor of *London* to be duly elected Alderman of *Bread-ſtreet* Ward, in the Room of Sir *Richard Hoare*, deceas'd.

Mr. *Joſeph Chamberlain*, appointed Purveyor of his Majeſty's Wines, in the Room of Mr. *James Hemmings*, deceas'd.

Feb. 9. A Fire happen'd in the Nurſery-Room of Mr. *Morris*, a Hoſier, againſt the new Church in the *Strand*; and burnt to Death a Child of his, of 5 Months old, in the Bed, and much damag'd the Room.

Feb.

Feb. 10. Captain *Lennard*, arraign'd at the *King's Bench* Bar, on an Indictment of High Treaſon. [*See* November 27, 1718.]

The Turpentine Ware-houſe near *Stangate*, deſtroy'd by an accidental Fire.

Feb. 11. Sir *Robert Child*, choſen Preſident of *Chriſt-Church* Hoſpital, in the Room of Sir *Richard Hoare*, deceas'd.

The Lord *Shelburne* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, created Earl of *Shelburne*, and Viſcount *Dunkieron*, of that Kingdom.

Dy'd *Rowland Holt*, Eſq; Brother to the late Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt*.

Feb. 12. Dy'd Mrs. *Anne Hammond*, Daughter of *Anthony Hammond* of *Somerſham* in the County of *Huntingdon*, Eſq;

Dy'd likewiſe ——— *Foley*, Eſq; Son of *Thomas* Lord *Foley*.

Feb. 13. The following Malefactors executed at *Tyburne*; viz. *Richard Speckman*, *Ralph Emmery*, [*See* December 8, 1718.] *Thomas Sinnamond*, alias *Maſon*, *William Ward*, *Samuel Lynn*, *John Prior*, *Francis Parquiore*, and *Henry Vithers*. [*See* January 19.]

Thomas Milner, Eſq; made one of the Commiſſioners for the Duties on Salt, in the Room of *Charles Dent*, Eſq; deceas'd.

Feb. 15. *William Capel*, Earl of *Eſſex*, appointed firſt Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*.

Feb. 18. *Charles Joye*, Eſq; choſen Deputy-Governor of the South Sea Company, in the Room of Sir *John Fellows*, Bart. [*See* Jan. 27.] And

Sir *Theodore Janſſen*, Kt. and Bart. choſen one of the Directors of the South Sea Company, in the Room of *Charles Joye*, Eſq.

The ſame Day the King went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, *viz.*

An Act for applying certain Overplus-Monies, and farther Sums to be rais'd, as well by Way of a Lottery as by Loans, towards paying off and cancelling Exchequer *Bills, and for leſſening the preſent great Charge in relation to thoſe Bills, and for circulating and exchanging for ready Money the Reſidue of the ſame Bills for the future.*

An Act for Strengthening the Proteſtant Intereſt in theſe Kingdoms.

An

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

An Act for quieting and establishing Corporations.

An Act for continuing an Act made in the twelfth Year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, *intitled,* An Act for encouraging the Tobacco-Trade.

An Act for the more effectual Relief of such Wives and Children as are left by their Husbands and Parents upon the Charge of the Parish.

An Act for repairing the Road from Beconfield *in the County of* Bucks, *to* Stoken Church *in the County of* Oxon.

An Act for repairing the Roads from the Top of Stoken Church Hill *to* Enflow *Bridge, and the Road leading from* Wheatly *Bridge thro' the City of* Oxon, *by* Begbrooke *to* New Woodstock *in the County of* Oxon, *(except the Mile-way on each Side of the said City) and to disable all Commissioners or Trustees appointed for repairing any Highways or Roads, to have any Place of Profit arising out of the Toll for repairing such Highways or Roads.*

And to seven private Bills.

About this Time a Convention [*which see in the* Historical Register, N° XIV. *Page* ....] was sign'd between the King of *Great Britain* and the City of *Hambourg*, for establishing a free and regulated Trade for Herrings and other Fish.

The Countess of *Buchan* in *Scotland*, brought to Bed of a Son.

William-Anne Keppel, Earl of *Albemarle*, made Captain of a Company in the second Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Feb. 19. A Sessions of the High Court of Admiralty was held at the *Old Baily*, where *John Law* and *George Gaddis*, Mariners, receiv'd Sentence of Death for running away with a Ship call'd *The Beginning*, *Peter Andrews* Master, in Order to turn Pirates.

Ninety-seven Felons convict taken out of *Newgate*, and put on Shipboard, to be transported according to Sentence.

Mr. *William Churchill*, a Bookseller in *Pater-noster Row*, marry'd to a Daughter of Dr. *William Wake* Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Feb. 20. The two Houses of Convocation farther prorogu'd to the 8th of *April*.

Baron *Gortz* beheaded at *Stockholm* in *Sweeden*. [*See the* Historical Register, N° XIV. *p*....]

Feb. 21. Dy'd *Robert Winter*, Esq; one of the Clerks of the *Crown-Office*.

Dy'd the Lady *Fox*, Widow of Sir *Stephen Fox*, Kt.

Dy'd *Roger Braddyl*, Eſq; an eminent *India* Merchant.

Feb. 22. Dy'd *Adam Cardonnel*, Eſq; Secretary to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Dy'd Mr. *Henry Colcheſter*, an eminent Druggiſt of *London*.

Dy'd the Twin Son and Daughter of the Lord *Paget*. [*See* January 4.]

Mr. *Gilbert Burnet* made Rector of *Eaſt Barnet*, in the Room of Mr. *Robert Taylor*, deceas'd.

Feb. 22. N. S. About two Hours after Sun-ſet an extraordinary Meteor appear'd over the City of *Venice*, like a large Fire-ball ariſing out of the Eaſt, which caſt a bright Light, almoſt like that of the Sun; and ſome Time after turning Weſtward, divided itſelf into ſeveral Branches, like ſo many Comets, which vaniſh'd at laſt, and left a ſulphurous Smell in the Air.

Feb. 23. *Edward Bird*, Eſq; executed at *Tyburn*. [*See* Jan. 19.]

Feb. 23. N.S. Dy'd at *Rome* Cardinal *Acciaioli*, a *Florentine*, Dean of the Sacred College, and in Vertue of that Dignity Biſhop of *Oſtio* and *Velletri*, in the 89th Year of his Age, being born *July* 6, 1630, and in the 50th Year of his Cardinalſhip; being the only ſurviving Cardinal of the Promotion of the 29th of *November*, 1669. By his Death there was a ninth Vacancy in the College of Cardinals.

Feb. 25. Dy'd *Henry Vernon*, Eſq; of *Sudbury* in the County of *Derby*.

Dy'd Mr. *Allen*, an eminent *Turkey* Merchant of *London*.

Feb. 26. Dy'd *James Scot*, Eſq; Brother of *Francis* Earl of *Dalkeith*.

Dy'd Mr. ——— *Hill*, Maſter of the King's Barges.

Feb. 27. Dy'd *Richard Merryweather* of *Hackney*, Eſq;

Dy'd ——— *Sherlock*, Eſq; Brother of Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of *Chicheſter*.

Dy'd *Francis Herbert*, Eſq; of *Oakley-Park* in the County of *Salop*.

Mr. *John Markham*, choſen Apothecary of the *Charter-houſe*, in the Room of Mr. *James Pettiver*, deceas'd.

This Day the Seſſions ended in the *Old Baily*, where the following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, *viz. Chriſtopher Banniſter* and *John Filewood*, alias *Violet*, for robbing on the Highway; *Samuel Davis*, *Sarah Kingsbury*, *Thomas Wright*, *Samuel Walter*, *William Wilſon*, *Thomas Draper*, *John Dickſon*, *Robert Killaſon*, and *Sarah Brunt*, for Felony;

lony; and *Iſaac Smith*, for murdering his Wife. At the ſame Seſſions the following Perſons being convicted of Felony, were order'd for Tranſportation, *viz.* *Thomas Eates*, *James Jones*, *Elizabeth Smith*, *Mary Stiles*, *Joſeph Page*, *Arnold Reynolds*, *James Thompſon*, *Gilbert Wilſon*, *Peter Johnſon*, *Richard Chamberlaine*, *Daniel Richardſon*, *Elizabeth Stiff*, *James Cringen*, *James Spurgin*, *Jane Scot*, alias *Holloway*, *Anne Peirce*, *Sarah Scot*, alias *Ridgeway*, alias *Windham*, *Suſanna Moor*, *Anne Pilkington*, *Anne Forſter*, *Thomas Bailiff*, *John Woodward*, *Thomas Williams*, *Matthew Mackdonald*, *Mary Kirby*, *Sarah Martin*, *Jonas Smart*, *Edward Mullinox*, *Elizabeth Tooly*, alias *Sewet*, and *William Spurgin*. *Sarah Hudſon* was burnt in the Hand. *Samuel Jordan*, an Attorney of *Whitechurch* in the County of *Salop*, was convicted of Subornation of Perjury, and an Indictment of wilful Perjury was found againſt him. Sir *John Murray*, and *G. N.* were try'd each of them on an Indictment of Rape, but were both acquitted.

Feb. 28. Dy'd *Thomas Goodwin*, Eſq. He had been Conſul Abroad above twenty Years.

——— *Eyre*, Eſq; elected Treaſurer of the *Charter-houſe* in the Room of —— *Payne*, Eſq; who was diſplac'd.

Mr. *John Hill*, made Maſter of the King's Barges, in the Room of his Brother Mr. ——— *Hill*, deceas'd.

March 1. Dy'd at *Rome*, of the Small Pox, Prince *Philip-Maurice* of *Bavaria*, ſecond ſurviving Son of *Maximilian*, Elector of *Bavaria*, by his ſecond Wife, the only Daughter of *John Sobieski* King of *Poland*.

March 2. The Governors of the *Charter-Houſe* made Choice of Mr. *Maſon*, Chaplain to the Society of *Lincoln's Inn*, to be Rector of *Cold-Norton*, and Vicar of *Southminſter* in the County of *Eſſex*; both which Benefices became vacant by the Death of Mr. *Wheedon*.

March 3. There having been a Scrutiny for the Election of an Alderman for *Breadſtreet* Ward, *Richard Brocas*, Eſq; who had been declar'd by the Lord Mayor to have the Majority of Votes, was ſet aſide; and at a Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, held this Day, his Competitor, *Robert Baylis*, Eſq; was declar'd duly elected, and ſworn accordingly Alderman of the ſaid Ward, in the Room of Sir *Richard Hoare*, deceas'd.

Prince *Philip-Maurice* of *Bavaria*, elected Biſhop of *Paderborn*.

Sir *Samuel Stanier*, Kt. Alderman of *London*, was ſworn Preſident of the Work-houſe in that City, in the Room of Sir *Richard Hoare*, deceas'd

Dy'd Mrs. *Simms*, Wife of *Richard Simms*, Eſq; and Daughter of Sir *Orlando Bridgman*, Bart.

March 5. *John Mills*, an Under Clerk in the Six-Clerks Office, committed to *Newgate* for counterfeiting the Stamp on Paper.

March 7. The Dutcheſs of *Wharton*, Wife of *Philip* Duke of *Wharton*, brought to Bed of a Son ſtyl'd Marqueſs of *Malmesbury*; he was afterwards baptiz'd by the Name of *Thomas*.

March 8. Dy'd at *Rome* Cardinal *Giovanni Battiſta Spinola*, a *Genoeſe*, Chamberlain of the Holy Church, in the 73d Year of his Age, having been born *Aug.* 3. 1646, and in the 23d Year of his Cardinalſhip, being one of the Promotion of *Decemb.* 12, 1695. His Death made a tenth Vacancy in the Sacred College.

James Berkeley, Earl of *Berkeley*, appointed to command a Squadron of Men of War, that were order'd to cruiſe between the Weſtern Coaſts and *Ireland*.

March 9. Warrants were iſſued for impreſſing Seamen.

March 10. The King went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, *viz.*

An Act for continuing certain Duties upon Coals and Culm, and for eſtabliſhing certain Funds to raiſe Money to proceed in the building of new Churches, and to compleat the Supply granted to his Majeſty; and to reſerve the overplus Money of the ſaid Duties for the Diſpoſition of Parliament, and for more effectual ſuppreſſing private Lotteries.

An Act for enlarging the Time granted by two Acts of Parliament for repairing the Piers of Bridlington, *alias* Burlington, *and for making the ſaid Acts more effectual.*

After which his Majeſty made a Speech to the Parliament, acquainting them with the Deſign of the *Spaniards* to invade his Dominions. [*See the Speech at Length in the* Hiſtorical Regiſter, N° XIV. *p.* 138.]

Prince *Philip-Maurice* of *Bavaria* elected Biſhop of *Munſter*.

Mrs. *Duncombe*, Wife of *Anthony Duncombe*, Eſq; Daughter of the Lord *Willoughby* of *Brooke*, brought to Bed of a Son.

March 11. Dy'd Mr. *Dickenſon*, one of the Surgeons of St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital*.

Colonel *Edmund Fielding* appointed to command a Regiment of Invalids, to conſiſt of ten Companies.

Sir *John Norris*, with a Squadron of ſeven Men of War, ſail'd from *Spithead*.

Charles

Charles Talbot, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, marry'd to Mrs. *Fitz-Williams*, Daughter of the Lord *Fitz-Williams* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

March 13. Dy'd the Lord *Mountcashel*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

March 15. The Chapter of *Munster* having Advice of the Death of Prince *Philip-Maurice* of *Bavaria*, whom they had elected their Bishop, [*See above*, March 1, 3, and 10.] unanimously chose in his Stead his Brother Prince *Clement-Augustus* of *Bavaria*; as did likewise, the Day following, the Chapter of *Paderborn*.

March 16. Dy'd suddenly Mrs. *Ernley*, Daughter of Sir *Edward Ernley*, Bart.

Mr. *Williams*, a Musick-Master, kill'd in a Duel, in the Church-yard of St. *Margaret's Westminster*, by one *Pitmore*, and one *Trevors*.

March 17. A Proclamation publish'd for apprehending the late Duke of *Ormond*, and other attainted Peers and Gentlemen, promising 5000*l.* for the said late Duke, 1000 for any attainted Peer, and 500*l.* for any Gentleman under the Degree of a Peer, *&c.* [*See the Proclamation at large in the* Historical Register, N° XIV.]

March 18. An Embargo laid on all Outward-bound Shipping.

A Fire broke out near the *Hermitage-Bridge* in *Wapping*, which burnt two Houses, and much damag'd several others.

The Commissioners of the State-Lotteries open'd their Commission at the *Banquetting-House* in *White-hall*, and took the Oaths requir'd by Law: Their Names were, *Thomas Cornwallis*, *Christopher Tilson*, *Nehemiah Arnold*, *John Duncomb*, *Christopher Rhodes*, *Henry Weston*, *Anthony Balaam*, *John Mills*, *William Fisher*, *John Dive*, *Samuel Edwards*, *John Nicholas*, *Henry Vanderch*, *Richard Powys*, *Henry Kelsal*, *William Lowndes* jun. *Thomas Fett*, *Mark Frecker*, *Samuel King*, *William Wyatt*, *Ninian Boyd*, *Thomas Scot*, *Thomas Vivian*, *John Wase*, *Leonard Welsted*, *Arthur Collins*, *John Palmer*, *James Morrice*, *Charles Pulteney*, *Edward Stanhope*, *Edward Thomas*, *Peter Foubere*, *James Hunt*, *Robert Piper*, and *Thomas Layton*, Esquires.

March 19. About 8 in the Evening, the Weather being sharp and cold, and the Sky very clear, a globular firy Cloud was seen descending from the Atmosphere, 'till it came (seemingly) to about twenty Yards from the Surface of the Earth; when dividing into two, it gave such a

Flash

Flaſh of Light, as made the whole Horizon as bright as at Noon-day; then darting from the North-Eaſt towards the South-Weſt, it diſappear'd in half a Minute.

John Law and *George Gaddis*, two Pirates convict, repriev'd *ſine die*. [*See* Feb. 19]

March 20. Dy'd of the Small Pox *Elizabeth* the Wife of *George Mordaunt*, Eſq; Brother of *Charles* Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*; ſhe was Siſter of Sir *John D' Oyley* of *Chiſlehampton* in the County of *Oxford* Baronet.

March 23. A Proclamation publiſh'd for giving Encouragement to ſuch as ſhall bring ſtraggling Seamen into his Majeſty's Service. And alſo

A Declaration, *&c.* for encouraging his Majeſty's Ships of War and Privateers to take Prizes from the *Spaniards*. [*See both theſe in the* Hiſt. Regiſt. N° XIV.]

Four of the Malefactors condemn'd at the *Old Baily*, viz. *Iſaac Smith*, *Charles Baniſter*, *Thomas Draper*, and *Samuel Davis*, executed at *Tiburn*. [*See* Feb. 27.]

Charles Long, Eſq; appointed one of the Commiſſioners of the Forfeited Eſtates, in the Room of *George Treby*, Eſq; Secretary at War, who reſign'd.

The Lord *Foreſter* made Colonel and Captain of the 4th Troop of Life-Guards, in the Room of the Earl of *Dundonald*.

Mr. *Bottomley*, an Half-pay Officer, ſhot himſelf through the Head.

March 24. One *Patrick*, a Barber near the New Church in the *Strand*, cut off his Privy Members, ript up his Belly, and cut his Throat.

March 26. Died Sir *William Fazakerly*, Kt. He had been many Years Chamberlain of the City of *London*.

The new Pariſh-Church at *Bow* conſecrated by Dr. *John Robinſon*, Biſhop of *London*.

Auguſtin Moor, a Chairman, ſpit three Times towards the Face of the Princeſs of *Wales*, as ſhe was going in her Chair to viſit her Daughters, the young Princeſſes, at St. *James's*; and being apprehended was carry'd before a Magiſtrate, where having the Inſolence to juſtify the Action, as likewiſe to deny his Majeſty's Title, *&c.* he was committed to the Gate-houſe.

March 29. The Earl of *Berkeley*, with ſeven Men of War, ſail'd from *Spithead* to the Weſtward.

Died the Lady *Hamilton*, Wife of the Lord *Archibald Hamilton*.

April 1. Thirteen Quakers baptized at *Mildenhall* in *Suffolk*.

Colonel

Colonel *William Stanhope* marry'd to Mrs *Anne Griffin*, Daughter of the Lady *Mohun* by her former Husband, Colonel *Edward Griffin*.

Died *William Knight*, Esq; Deputy-Governour of the New River Company.

April 2. Died the Countess of *Torrington*, Relict of *Arthur Herbert* Earl of *Torrington*. She was Daughter of Sir *William Airmine* of *Osgodby* in the County of *Lincoln*, Bart. and had been thrice marry'd, 1. To Sir *Thomas Woodhouse*, Bart. 2. To *Thomas Crew*, Lord *Crew* of *Stane*. 3. To the abovemention'd Earl.

April 3. The Grand Jury of *Westminster* found a Bill of Indictment against —— *Pitmore* and —— *Trevors*, for the Murder of Mr. *Williams*. [*See* March 16.]

Died *John Dormer* of *Rowsum* in the County of *Oxon*, Esq.

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on —— *Wynne*, Esq. Serjeant at Law.

April 4. Died Sir *Thomas Powys*, Kt. He had been King's Serjeant at Law in the several Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Queen *Anne*, and King *George*; and one of the Judges of the King's Bench in the Reign of Q. *Anne*.

Died in *France* the Duchess *de Maintenon*, in the 84th Year of her Age. She was the Widow of the celebrated Monsieur *Scarron*, after whose Death she was appointed Governess of the natural Children of *Lewis* XIV. King of *France*; and being a Woman of uncommon Sagacity, had prevail'd so far in the Favour of that Prince, that during the last Years of his Reign she bore the chief Sway in the Management of the most important Affairs of that Kingdom.

This Day the late Earl *Marischal*, the Earl of *Seaforth*, the Marquess of *Tullibardin*, eldest Son of the Duke of *Athol*, *Glendrowel*, and other attainted Rebels, landed at *Kintail* in the Shire of *Ross* in *Scotland*, with about 400 Men, from on board three *Spanish* Frigates and five Transports.

Died the Widow *Bowles* of *West Hanny* near *Abingdon* in the County of *Berks*, in the 124th Year of her Age: She retain'd her Senses and the Use of her Limbs till three or four Days before her Death.

April 6. The Seat of —— *Parker*, Esq; at *Whaddon* near *Croydon* in *Surrey*, burnt by an accidental Fire.

A Fire happen'd in *Hanover-Square*, which burnt down two Houses that were near finish'd, and much damaged another.

About this Time *James Hamilton*, Esq; of *Dundalk* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, was created a Peer of that Kingdom, by

by the Style and Title of Earl of *Clonebay* in the County of *Downe*, and Vicount *Limerick*.

April 7. A Proclamation publiſh'd for opening a Free Trade to *Sweden*. [*See the* Hiſt. Regiſt. N° XIV. *Page* . . . . and *March* 29, 1717.].

Died the Counteſs of *Oxford*, Widow of *Aubrey de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*.

April 8. The Lord *How* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, marry'd to the eldeſt Daughter of Baron *Kielmanſegg*.

——— *Bridgman*, Eſq; marry'd to the Lady *Anne Newport*, Daughter of *Richard Newport* Earl of *Bradford*.

April 9. The following Perſons being Inſurers in the *Sun Fire-Office*, and having been Sufferers by Fires, receiv'd of the Company of the ſaid Office their full Claims for the Loſſes and Damages they had ſuſtained thereby, *viz. William Woolf* of *Chepterton* in the County of *Cambridge*, *John Morris* in the *Strand*, *Robert Braburn* in *Eaſt Smithfield*, *John Moller* in *Spittle-Fields*, *George Woodrove* in *Shooe-Lane*, and *Daniel Wallis* of *Lynn* in the County of *Norfolk*.

Died *Edward Couſton*, *jun.* Eſq; of *Mortlake* in *Surrey*.

April 10. The following Perſons were choſen Directors of the *Eaſt-India* Company for the Year enſuing, *viz. William Aiſlabie*, Eſq; *Robert Briſcoe* Eſq; Captain *John Brown*; Captain *Richard Boulton*, Sir *Robert Child*, Kt. and Alderman; *John Cooke*, Eſq; *William Dawſonne*, Eſq; Sir *Matthew Decker*, Bart. Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. and Alderman; Mr. *John Elwick*; Sir *John Fryer*, Bart. and Alderman; Sir *Richard Gough*, Kt. *William Joſcelin*, Eſq; *Edward Harriſon*, Eſq; *Thomas Heath*, Eſq; *John Heathcote*, Eſq; *Joſeph Herne*, Eſq; Sir *Robert Nightingale*, Bart. *Gregory Page*, Eſq; Sir *William Steward*, Kt. and Alderman; *Samuel Shepheard*, Eſq; *John Ward*, Eſq; Sir *Godfrey Webſter*, Kt. and *Joſias Wordſworth*, Eſquire.

Died Mrs. *Farmer*, Siſter of *Thomas Farmer* Lord *Leimpſter*, of the Small-Pox.

A Proclamation publiſh'd in *Ireland*, containing in Subſtance, That the Government having certain Intelligence, That ——— *Sarsfield*, otherwiſe call'd Earl of *Lucan*, and ſeveral Officers, who had lately landed, and diſpers'd themſelves in ſeveral Parts of that Kingdom, had held Conferences with divers Papiſts of Diſtinction, with Deſign to foment a Rebellion in Favour of the Pretender; and that they had certainly concerted a general Inſurrection, which was to be in all Parts of that Kingdom the ſame Night and Hour, having, to this End, their Emiſſaries in each Province: Therefore it was thought fit

fit to give Notice of it to all the Inhabitants, that they might take the neceſſary Meaſures to apprehend the ſaid *Sarsfield*, and all the others that were come into that Kingdom upon that Deſign; promiſing a Reward of 1000*l.* Sterling to thoſe who ſhall ſecure any one of the ſaid Perſons within the Space of three Months. And that whereas there is Reaſon to believe that this traiterous Deſign could not have been form'd and fomented, except by Papiſts and other Perſons diſaffected to the Government, to which they are excited by the Popiſh Prieſts of that Kingdom; all Officers, *&c.* are therefore requir'd to apprehend all the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Jeſuits, Monks, *&c.* to the End that the Laws againſt the Papiſts, Inhabitants of *Limerick* and *Galloway*, may be put in Execution; as likewiſe to hinder all ſeditious Meetings and Aſſemblies of Papiſts and other ill deſigning Perſons, and carefully to examine all Strangers, Travellers and others whom they ſhall ſuſpect of Diſaffection to the Perſon and Government of his Majeſty, *&c.*

This Day a Body of *French*, under the Command of the Marqueſs *de Cilly*, paſs'd the River *Bidaſſoa*, near *Bera*, and invaded *Spain*: The next Day they took the Caſtle of *Behobia*, and the Poſt of the Hermitage of St. *Marcel*, as they did likewiſe *Port-Paſſage* on the 13th, where they burnt ſix Men of War that were near finiſh'd on the Stocks.

April 11. Dy'd in *Newgate* Mr. *William Redmayne*, the Printer. [*See* Septemb. 14, 1717.]

Abel Ketelby, Eſq; elected Recorder of *Ludlow* in the Room of Sir *Thomas Powys* deceas'd.

The following Perſons receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Seſſions-Houſe in the *Old Baily*, viz. *John Wheeler* for Burglary, *William Webling*, *Gervaſe Northam*, *George Flat*, and *Jane Weeden* for Felony. The following Malefactors were order'd for Tranſportation, *viz. Rebecca Jones*, *C. J. Richard Pain*, alias *Dean*, *Thomas Batt*, *John Patience*, *William Patience*, *Thomas Lander*, *Lewis Tyon*, *Thomas Woodman*, *William Brown*, *Mary Sutton*, *Martha Barker*, *Mary Wilſon*, *Winifred Haynes*, *Elizabeth Owen*, *Mary Doe*, *Grace Rogers*, *John Dawſon*, and *Diana Berry*, alias *Colé*, ——— *Trevors*, and ——— *Pitmore*, were try'd for the Murder of Mr. *Williams*, [*See* March 16, *and* April 3.] The firſt of them was acquitted, the other found guilty of Manſlaughter, and burnt in the Hand. *Auguſtine Moor* was convicted for ſpitting at the Princeſs of *Wales*, [*See March* 26] and for ſaying, *He'd make as good a Princeſs of a Cobler's Wife*;

That King George *had no Buſineſs here, but was a Pretender, and that King* James *the 3d was lawful King*, was ſentenc'd to be whipp'd from *Somerſet-Houſe* to the Upper-end of the *Haymarket*, and three Years Impriſonment.

April 12. —— *Prideaux*, Eſq; marry'd to Mrs. *Vaughan*, Daughter of the Lord *Lisburn*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Dy'd of the Small-Pox the Lady———*Herbert*, Daughter of *Thomas Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*.

Dy'd *John-Morley Trevor*, Eſq; of *Glynde-Stamerton* in the County of *Suſſex*.

Dy'd ſuddenly Dr. *Rawſon*, Rector of St. *Stephen Wallbrook*, Prebendary and Reſidentiary-Canon of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*.

April 13. *Nicholas Lechmere*, Eſq; marry'd to the Lady ———*Howard*, Daughter of *Charles Howard* Earl of *Carliſle*.

Colonel *Berkeley* appointed to ſucceed the Lord *Forreſter* [*See* March 23] in the Command of the 3d Troop of Horſe-Grenadier Guards.

Colonel *Charles Cadogan* made Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late *Berkley*'s.

Dy'd *John Gauntlet*, Eſq; of *Netherington* in *Wiltſhire*, formerly Clerk of the Signet.

April 14. *John Hanger*, Eſq; choſen Governor, and Sir *Thomas Scawen* Deputy Governor of the Bank of *England*.

About this Time the *Blandford* Man of War of 20 Guns, Captain *Philips* Commander, was caſt away in the Bay of St. *Jean de Luz* on the Coaſt of *France*, and the Captain, the Lieutenant, the Surgeon, the Carpenter, and forty-nine Men were drown'd.

April 15. The following Perſons were choſen Directors of the Bank of *England* for the Year enſuing, *viz.* *Robert Briſtow*, Eſq; Sir *John Cope*, Kt. Sir *Peter Delme*, Kt. and Alderman; *Joſeph Eyles*, Eſq; Mr. *John Francis Fauquier*; *Nathaniel Gould*, Eſq; Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Kt. and Alderman; Sir *Richard Houblon*, Kt. Sir *William Jolliffe*, Kt. Sir *Randal Knipe*, Kt. *Chriſtopher Lethieullier*, Eſq; Mr. *John Lordell*; *John Rudge*, Eſq; Sir *George Therold*, Kt. Bart. and Alderman; Mr. *Robert Atwood*; *William Thompſon*, Eſq. Sir *John Ward*, Kt. Lord Mayor; Sir *Thomas Abney*, Kt. and Alderman; Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Kt. and Alderman; *Joſiah Diſton*, Eſq; Mr. *John Gould*; Sir *William Humphreys*, Kt. Bart. and Alderman; Sir *Philip Jackſon*, Kt. and Sir *William Scawen*, Knight.

The

The Earl of *Berkeley* having left the Command of the Fleet to Sir *John Norris*, arriv'd at *Dover*, as he did the next Day at *London*.

The Houſe of Lords having taken into Conſideration what Money had been iſſued out of the Chamber of *London*, relating to Suits at Law, concerning controverted Elections, came to a Reſolution to the following Effect; That the Common Council of *London*, by iſſuing ſuch Money, have abus'd their Truſt, and been guilty of great Partiality, of a groſs Miſmanagement of the City Treaſure, and a Violation of the Freedom of Elections in the City.

April 16. Dy'd Sir *Francis Wyndham*, Bart. in the 9th Year of his Age.

The Counteſs *Dowager* of *Oxford* interr'd in *Weſtminſter Abbey*. [*See* April 7.]

Auguſtine Moor whipp'd according to his Sentence. [*See the* 11*th of this Month.*]

——— *Deveniſh*, a private Soldier in the third Regiment of Foot-Guards, who had been ſeveral Months in Cuſtody of a Meſſenger for curſing King *George*, and proclaiming the Pretender, was whipp'd thro' three Battalions of the Guards.

April 17. About this Time Lieutenant General *Willes* was appointed Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

Lieutenant General *Macartney* made Governor of *Portſmouth* in the Room of Lieutenant General *Willes*.

Major General *Sabine* made Governor of *Berwick* and *Holy Iſland*, in the Room of Lieutenant General *Macartney*.

April 18. *Humphrey Parſons*, Eſq; marry'd to Mrs. *Crawley*, Daughter of Sir *Ambroſe Crawley*, Kt. of *Greenwich* in the County of *Kent*.

April 18. The King went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, *viz.*

An Act for redeeming the Fund appropriated for Payment of the Lottery Tickets which were made forth for the Service of the Year 1710, *by a voluntary Subſcription of the Proprietors into the Capital Stock of the* South-Sea *Company, and for raiſing a Sum of Money to pay off ſuch Debts and Incumbrances as are therein mention'd, and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Seſſion of Parliament, and to limit Times for Proſecutions upon Bonds for exporting Cards and Dice.*

An Act for ſettling certain yearly Funds payable out of the Revenue of Scotland, *to ſatisfy publick Debts in* Scotland, *and other Uſes mention'd in the Treaty of Union, and to diſcharge the Equivalents claim'd on the Behalf of* Scotland *in the Terms*

of the ſame Treaty, and for obviating all future Diſputes, Charges and Expences concerning thoſe Equivalents.

An Act for recovering the Credit of the Britiſh *Fiſhery in foreign Parts, and for better ſecuring the Duties on Salt.*

An Act for enlarging the Time to determine Claims on the forfeited Eſtates.

An Act againſt clandeſtine running of uncuſtom'd Goods, and for the more effectual preventing of Frauds relating to the Cuſtoms.

An Act for the better ſecuring the lawful Trade of his Majeſty's Subjects to and from the Eaſt Indies, *and for the more effectual preventing all his Majeſty's Subjects trading thither under foreign Commiſſions.*

An Act for appointing a Commiſſioner and Truſtee to put in Execution the Powers and Authorities of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament relating to the forfeited Eſtates, and the Eſtates given to ſuperſtitious Uſes, in the Room of George Treby, *Eſq; who has deſir'd to have been diſcharg'd from the ſaid Truſt.*

An Act to continue the Commiſſioners appointed to examine, ſtate, and determine the Debts to the Army, and to examine and ſtate the Demands of ſeveral foreign Princes and States for Subſidies during the late War.

An Act for preventing the Miſchiefs which may happen by keeping too great Quantities of Gunpowder in or near the Cities of London *and* Weſtminſter, *or the Suburbs thereof.*

An Act for the better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts.

An Act for the Amendment of Writs of Error, and for the farther preventing the arreſting or reverſing of Judgments after Verdict.

An Act to prevent the Inconveniencies ariſing from ſeducing Artificers in the Manufactures of Great Britain *into foreign Parts.*

An Act for making more effectual the ſeveral Acts paſs'd for repairing and amending the Highways of this Kingdom.

An Act for amending and making more effectual the Laws for repairing the Highways, Bridges, and Ferries, in that Part of Great Britain *call'd* Scotland.

An Act for making more effectual the Laws appointing the Oaths for Security of the Government, to be taken by Miniſters and Preachers in Churches and Meeting-Houſes in Scotland.

An Act for continuing the Act made in the eighth Year of the Reign of the late Queen Anne, *to regulate the Price and Aſſize of Bread, and for continuing the Act made in the twelfth Year of her ſaid late Majeſty's Reign for the better Encouragement of the making Sail Cloth in* Great Britain.

An

An Act for making more effectual an Act of the third and fourth Years of the Reign of King William *and Queen* Mary, *intitled*, An Act for the more effectual Diſcovery and Puniſhment of Deer-Stealers.

An Act for the farther Puniſhment of ſuch Perſons as ſhall unlawfully kill or deſtroy Deer in Parks, Padocks or other inclos'd Grounds.

An Act for Relief of ſuch Sufferers of the Iſlands of Nevis *and St.* Chriſtophers, *as have ſettled in either of thoſe Iſlands, and made due Proof of ſuch Settlement before the twenty fifth Day of* December, *One thouſand ſeven hundred and twelve.*

An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots, *or one ſixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer that ſhall be vended or ſold within the Town of* Inverneſs, *and Privileges thereof, for paying the Debts of the ſaid Town, and for building a Church and making a Harbour there.*

An Act for laying a Duty of two Pennies Scots, *or one ſixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer that ſhall be vended or ſold within the Town of* Dunbar, *for improving and preſerving the Harbour, and repairing the Town-houſe, and building a School, and other publick Buildings there, and for ſupplying the ſaid Town with freſh Water.*

An Act for enlarging the Time granted by an Act of the ninth and tenth Years of King William, *for cleanſing and making navigable the Channel from the* Hythe *at* Colcheſter *to* Wivenhoe, *and for making the ſaid Act more effectual.*

An Act for making the Town and Townſhip of Sunderland *a diſtinct Pariſh from the Pariſh of* Biſhop-Wearmouth *in the County of* Durham.

And to ſix private Bills.

After which the Lord Chancellor, by the King's Command, prorogu'd the Parliament to the 20th of *May*.

——— *Lutterel*, Nephew of Colonel *Henry Lutterel*, who was aſſaſſinated at *Dublin*, [*See* October 22, 1717] having been try'd and convicted at the Bar of the *King's Bench* in *Ireland*, of wilful Perjury at the Tryal of——— *Caddel* and ——— *Wilſon*, for the Murder of the ſaid Colonel; and being ſentenc'd by the ſaid Court to ſtand three Hours in the Pillory with both his Ears nail'd to it, then to have them cut off, and to remain eight Months in Priſon, ſtood in the Pillory this Day in Purſuance of the ſaid Sentence.

Dy'd at her Seat at *Stretham* in *Surrey* the Widow *Howland*, Mother of the Dutcheſs of *Beauford*.

April 19. Dy'd Sir *John Clopton* of *Clopton*, in the County of *Warwick*, Kt. in the 80th Year of his Age.

The

The Dutcheſs of *Kent*, Wife of *Henry de Grey* Duke of *Kent*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Tudor Trevor, Eſq; Son of Sir *John Trevor*, late Maſter of the Rolls, marry'd to Mrs. *Elizabeth Jennens*, Daughter of——*Jennens* of *Shiplake* in the County of *Oxon*, Eſq.

——*Howard*, Eſq; Son of *Charles* Earl of *Carliſle*, made Captain of the Company, late *Cadogan*'s, in the third Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Mr. *Thomas Weſton* elected Mathematical Maſter of the *Trinity-Houſe*.

April 21. Dy'd *Henry-Stafford Howard*, Earl of *Stafford*; he was Son of *William* Lord Vicount *Stafford*, who was beheaded on *Tower-hill* the 29th of *December*, 1680. He was created Earl of *Stafford* by King *James* II, in the 4th Year of his Reign. He marry'd, in *France*, a Daughter of the Count *de Grammont*, but dying without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by *William Howard*, Eſq; Son of his ſecond Brother *John Howard*, on whom, and his male Heirs, in Default of Iſſue of the deceas'd Earl, the Honour was intail'd.

Dy'd Sir *Thomas Cave* of *Stamford* in the County of *Leiceſter*, Baronet.

Dy'd *William Tipping*, Eſq. He had been High Sherif of the County of *Oxford*, and was the Perſon who invented the Remedy for the Stone, *&c.* that goes by his Name.

The Prince and Princeſs of *Wales* went to the late Duke of *Ormond*'s Houſe near *Richmond*, to reſide there during the Summer.

April 22. Dy'd —— *Edwards*, Eſq; Keeper of the Crown and other Regalia in the *Tower*.

April 23. The Court of Aſſiſtants of the Grocers Company made Choice of Mr. *Watſon*, Lecturer of St. *Botolph*'s *Biſhopſgate*, to be Rector of St. *Stephen Walbrook*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *Rawſon*.

April 27. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *George Howell*, Eſq; High Sheriff of the County of *Glamorgan*.

—— *Rowley*, Eſq; appointed Keeper of the Crown and other Regalia in the *Tower* of *London*, in the Room of—— *Edwards*, Eſq; deceas'd.

Richard Elliot, Eſq; appointed Secretary to the Lord *Carteret*'s Embaſſy to *Sweden*.

April 28. The Ratifications of the Convention lately concluded at the *Hague*, between the Emperor, the King of *Great Britain*, and the States General of the *United Provinces*, for removing the Difficulties which hinder'd the Execution

Execution of the Barrier Treaty, concluded at *Antwerp* in the Year 1715, were exchang'd at *Whitehall* by the reſpective Miniſters of the Powers which are Parties to the ſaid Treaty.

April 29. A Chapter of the Garter was held at *St. James's*, where *Evelyn Pierpoint*, Duke of *Kingſton*, Lord Preſident of the Council, was elected Knight Companion of that Moſt Noble Order, and was inveſted with the George and Garter with the uſual Ceremonies.

May 1. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Thomas Pengelly*, Eſq; Serjeant at Law; who was alſo appointed his Majeſty's firſt Serjeant at Law, in the Room of Sir *Thomas Powys* deceas'd.

About this Time the King was pleas'd to create *Erengard Meluſina*, Dutcheſs of *Munſter*, a Baroneſs, Counteſs, and Dutcheſs of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baroneſs of *Glaſtenbury* in the County of *Somerſet*, Counteſs of *Feverſham* in the County of *Kent*, and Dutcheſs of *Kendall* in the County of *Weſtmorland*.

James Bridges, Earl of *Caernarvon*, a Marqueſs and Duke of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style and Title of Marqueſs of *Caernarvon*, and Duke of *Chandos* in *Hertfordſhire*.

Charles Mountague, Earl of *Manchester*, a Duke of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Duke of *Manchester*.

John Campbel, Earl of *Greenwich* and Duke of *Argyll*, a Duke of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style and Title of Duke of *Greenwich*.

Thomas Coningesby, Lord *Coningesby*, an Earl of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Earl *Coningesby* of *Coningesby* in the County of *Lincoln*.

Bennet Sherrard, Baron of *Harborough*, and Viſcount *Sherrard* of *Stapleford* in the County of *Leiceſter*, an Earl of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Earl of *Harborough* in the County of *Leiceſter*.

George Carpenter, Eſq; of *Killaghy* in the County of *Kilkenny* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's Forces, a Baron of the ſaid Kingdom, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron *Carpenter* of *Killaghy* in the County aforeſaid.

William Grimſton of *Gorhambury* in the County of *Hertford*, Eſq; a Baron and Viſcount of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron of *Dunboyne* in the County of *Meath*, and Viſcount *Grimſton*.

Thomas

Thomas Pitt, *jun.* Eſq; a Baron of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron of *Londonderry*.

May 2. Dy'd *John Cordwyn*, Eſq; an eminent Merchant of *London*.

Tempeſt Holmes, Eſq; appointed Clerk of the Acts of his Majeſty's Navy, in the Room of *Charles Sergiſon*, Eſq.

May 5. *Francis Whichcot*, only Son of Sir *Paul Whichcot* of *Qui* in the County of *Cambridge*, Bart. marry'd to a Daughter of *Joſeph Banks* of *Skoffington* in the County of *Nottingham*, Eſquire.

Sir *Charles Farnaby*, appointed Auditor of the Accompts of the ſeveral Lotteries.

Thomas Burnet, Eſq; appointed Conſul at *Lisbon*.

John Cumyng of the *Middle Temple*, Eſq; elected Profeſſor of the Civil Law at *Greſham College*, in the Room of Mr. *Briggs* deceas'd.

Captain *Hoſier* appointed Rear Admiral of the White, in the Room of Captain *Cornwal* deceas'd.

Captain *Hopſon* appointed Rear Admiral of the Blue.

May 7. *Don Hyacinth Borges Pereyra à Caſtro*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal*, had his firſt private Audience of the King at St. *James's*.

May 9. His Majeſty in Council declar'd his Intentions to go out of the Kingdom for a ſhort Time, and nam'd the Lords Juſtices to whom he thought fit to intruſt the Government during his Abſence, *viz.* Dr. *William Wake*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; *Thomas Parker*, Lord *Parker*, Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*; *Evelyn Pierpoint*, Duke of *Kingſton*, Lord Preſident of the Council; *Henry de Grey*, Duke of *Kent*, Lord Privy Seal; *John Campbell*, Duke of *Argyll* and *Greenwich*, Lord Steward of the Houſhold; *Thomas Holles*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold; *Charles Pawlet*, Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; *John Churchill*, Duke of *Marlborough*, Captain General of his Majeſty's Forces; *John Ker*, Duke of *Roxburghe*, Secretary of State; *Charles Spencer*, Earl of *Sunderland*, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and Groom of the Stole; *James Berkeley*, Earl of *Berkeley*, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty; *James Stanhope*, Earl *Stanhope*, and *James Craggs*, jun. Eſq; Secretaries of State.

Charles Willes, Eſq; Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

James Pelham, Eſq; appointed Secretary to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, as Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, in the Room of Sir *John Stanley*, Baronet.

The

The King appointed *Scroop Egerton*, Earl of *Bridgwater*, *Edward-Henry Rich*, Earl of *Warwick*, *Peregrine Bertie*, Marquess of *Lindsey*, (eldest Son of *Robert*, Duke of *Ancaster* and *Kesteven*) and *Robert Darcy*, Earl of *Holderness*, to be Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Thomas Fane, Earl of *Westmorland*, appointed one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in the Room of *Robert Darcy*, Earl of *Holderness*.

Bennet Sherrard, Earl of *Harborough*, appointed Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chaces and Warrens beyond *Trent*, in the Room of *Thomas Fane*, Earl of *Westmorland*.

Henry Worsley, Esq; his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal*, appointed his Plenipotentiary likewise to the said King.

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Thomas Ambrose*, Esq; one of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

Elisæus Burgess, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Resident at *Venice*, in the Room of —— *Cunningham*, Esq.

Philip York of the *Middle Temple* Esq; marry'd to a Daughter of *James Cocks* of the *Middle Temple* Esq.

About this Time came Advice, that the Prince *Peter Petrowitz*, only surviving Son of the *Czar*, dy'd at *Petersburg* on the 6th of *May*, in the 5th Year of his Age.

May 10. Dy'd *Benjamin Jackson*, Esq; Master-Mason to his Majesty.

Edward Stawell, Esq; Brother of *William* Lord *Stawell*, marry'd to a Daughter of Sir *Hugh Stukeley* of *Hinton* in the County of *Southampton*, Bart.

The late Earl of *Marr* and Mr. —— *Stuart*, seiz'd at *Geneva*, by the Regency there. [*See the* Hist. Reg. N° XIV. *Page* 191.]

May 11. About nine a-clock in the Morning the King left St. *James's*, pass'd in his Barge from *Whitehall* to *Lambeth*, and from thence proceeded by Coach to *Gravesend*, where he embark'd for *Holland* on Board the *Carolina* Yacht, (Capt. *Galfredus Walpole* Commander) which sail'd between Two and Three in the Afternoon, and came to an Anchor off *Helvoetsluys* between Nine and Ten next Morning.

Sir *Patrick Strachan* made Barrack-Master-General of his Majesty's Barracks in *Scotland*.

One Hundred and five Felons convict, taken out of *Newgate*, the *Marshalsea*, and several other County-Gaols, were put on Ship board, to be transported to *Maryland*.

Charles De la Faye, Esq; appointed Secretary to the Lords Justices.

Colen Campbell, Esq; remov'd from the Office of Deputy-Surveyor and Clerk-Engrosser of his Majesty's Works.

Dy'd *Bridget* Lady Dowager *Ashburnham*, Relict of *John* Lord *Ashburnham*, and Mother of *John* the present Lord: She was only Daughter and Heir of *Walter Vaughan* of *Barthemal* in the County of *Brecknock*, Esqr.

May 13. *William Moor*, Gent. stood in the Pillory, at *Charing Cross*, for conspiring with Mr. *Kinnersley*, a Clergyman, falsly to accuse the Earl of *Sunderland*. [*See* March 28, 1718.]

May 14. The General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland* met at *Edinburgh*, and chose for their Moderator Mr. *James Grierson*.

May 15. The Marquels *de Lede* rais'd the Siege of *Melazzo* in *Sicily*. [*See* Hist. Reg. N° XIV. *Page* 191.]

May 16. The *French* Army, under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, open'd the Trenches before *Fontarabia*.

The Lady of *Thomas Pitt*, Baron of *Londonderry* in *Ireland*, brought to Bed of a Son.

Dy'd, in the 16th Year of his Age, —— *Pierpoint*, Esq; Son of *William Pierpoint* of *Nottingham*, Esq; by a Sister of Sir *William Dawes*, Bart. Archbishop of *York*.

The following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Sessions-House in the *Old Baily*, *viz.* *Abraham Wood*, *Richard Williams*, *Stephen Margrove*, and *John Wood*, for Robberies on the Highway; *Henry Broome*, who pleaded guilty to five several Indictments for House-breaking; *Margaret Chapman*, for picking a Pocket; *Simon Aylmore*, *Ruth Licence*, and *Eleanor Bridges*, for Felony; *John Mills*, [*See* March 5.] for uttering counterfeit Stamp'd Paper to Sale: Three were burnt in the Hand, and the following Felons order'd for Transportation, *viz.* *John Low*, *Catharine Davis*, *Stephen Clarke*, *Hannah Tyler*, *Robert Morgan*, *Edward Whippy*, *Margaret Johnson*, *Frances Sunderland*, *Dorothy Hensley*, *John Adsey*, *William Thompson*, *Mary Mims*, *Richard Wales*, *Benjamin Larkin*, *Mary Hutchins*.

May 17. The Lords Justices met at *Whitehall*, and open'd their Commission.

Dy'd suddenly *Thomas Dunstar*, D. D. Rector of *Marston* in the County of *Bucks*, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, and Warden of *Wadham* College in *Oxford*.

May 18. The King arriv'd at his Palace of *Herenhausen* near *Hanover*.

May

May 19. The Parliament of *Great Britain* met at *Weſtminſter*, and was farther prorogu'd, by Commiſſion from the Lords Juſtices, to the 30th of *June*: And the two Houſes of Convocation were likewiſe farther prorogu'd to the 30th of *October*.

Dy'd *Mary* Counteſs-Dowager of *Tankerville*, Relict of *Ford* Lord *Gray* of *Wark*, Earl of *Tankerville*: She was the fourth Daughter of *George* Earl of *Berkeley*, and marry'd a ſecond Time to —— *Ruth*, Eſq.

May 20. Dr. *Baker*, Rector of *St. Giles's in the Fields* in the County of *Middleſex*, elected Warden of *Wadham* College in *Oxford*, in the Room of Dr. *Dunſtar* deceas'd.

The Trenches open'd by a Body of *French*, commanded by the Marqueſs *de Bonac*, before *Caſtel-Leon* in *Spain*.

Dy'd *Richard Vaughan*, of *Corſegedal* in the County of *Merioneth*, Eſq.

The three young Princeſſes went to *Kenſington* Palace, to reſide there during the Summer.

May 22. Dy'd *William Heathcote*, Eſq; Brother to Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Alderman of *London*.

A Pardon paſs'd the Seals in Behalf of *Thomas Robinſon*, for all Crimes by him committed relating to Drawbacks in the Exportation of Salt.

Colonel *Gledhill* appointed Governor of *Placentia* and *Annapolis-Royal* in *Newfoundland*, in the Room of Col. *Moody*.

Mr. *Samuel Buckley* appointed, by Patent, Gazetteer for Life, with a Salary of 300 *l. per Ann.*

May 23. The General Aſſembly of the Church of *Scotland* diſſolv'd their Meeting; and appointed the next General Aſſembly to be held at *Edinburgh* the ſecond *Thurſday* in *May* 1720.

May 24. The Iſland *Lipari* near *Sicily* taken by the *Germans*.

May 25. Dy'd Mr. *Shepherd*, an eminent Druggiſt in *Fleetſtreet*.

Dy'd *John Chetwynd*, Eſq; Grandfather of *Walter Chetwynd*, Eſq; Paymaſter of the Penſions, in a very advanc'd Age.

John Wheeler executed at *Tyburn*. [*See* April 11.]

The Lady of the Marqueſs of *Hartington*, eldeſt Son of *William* Duke of *Devonſhire*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

May 26. Dy'd *Elizabeth* Lady *Chandos*, Widow of *James Bridges*, Baron of *Chandos*, and Mother of the preſent Duke of that Title. She was the eldeſt Daughter and one of the Co-heireſſes of Sir *John Bernard*, a *Turky* Merchant.

Dy'd at *Paris*, *Lewis-Ellies Du Pin*, D. D. of the College of the *Sorbonne*, and univerſally known by his many learned Writings.

Frances, Counteſs of *Newburgh*, Siſter of *George Brudenel*, Earl of *Cardigan*, abjur'd the *Romiſh* Religion at *Dublin*, and embrac'd the *Proteſtant*, as profeſs'd by the Church of *England*.

May 27. Dy'd *Thomas Newport*, Lord *Torrington*, Brother of *Richard Newport*, Earl of *Bradford*; and leaving no Iſſue, the Title became extinct.

Thomas Parker, Eſq; Son of the Lord Chancellor *Parker*, ſucceeded the Lord *Torrington* in the Office of Teller of the *Exchequer*, he having a Patent for the Reverſion of the firſt Teller's Place that ſhould happen to fall.

The young Princeſſes, Daughters of the Prince of *Wales*, open'd their Houſhold at *Kenſington*; upon the Eſtabliſhment of which the Chief Servants were as follows: The Counteſs-Dowager of *Portland*, Governeſs; the Lady *Colladon*, Under-Governeſs; Mr. *Billerbeck*, Preceptor, *John Neal*, Eſq; Controller; *John Wilcox*, D. D. Chaplain; Earl of *Glenorchy*, Maſter of the Horſe; *John Mordant*, Eſq; Equerry; Mr. *Alexander Gordon*, Clerk of the Stables.

May 31. Dy'd *Edmund Dunch*, of *Wittenham* in the County of *Bucks*, Eſq; Maſter of the King's Houſhold.

June 1. *Caſtelleon* ſurrender'd to the *French*.

The Lord *Carteret* ſet out on his Embaſſy to *Sweden*.

About this Time dy'd, at *Lisbon*, Capt. *Shales*, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship *Hampſhire*.

June 2. *Deveniſh*, a Foot-Soldier in the Guards, in Purſuance of a Sentence paſs'd upon him by a Court-Martial, was ty'd to a Tree in *Hide-Park*, and whipt a ſecond Time by the firſt Regiment of Guards, for ſpeaking in Derogation of King *George*'s Title to the Crown, and in Favour of the Pretender. [*See* April 16.]

Dy'd *William Lancaſter*, Eſq; one of the Gentlemen of the Band of Penſioners, and one of the Directors of the *African* Company.

Paul Burrard, Eſq; made a Patent-Searcher in the Port of *London*.

June 5. *Fontarabia* ſurrender'd to the *French*.

June 6. *Richard Aldworth*, Eſq; appointed one of the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Taxes, in the Room of *Paul Burrard*, Eſq.

June 7. Dy'd —— *Addenbroke*, M. D. of *Catharine Hall* in *Cambridge*.

June 8. Dy'd at *Beeſten* near *Linguen* in *Weſtphalia*, M. *Clooſter*, aged 125 Years: He had been an Officer in the Service of ſeveral Emperors of *Germany*, Kings of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *&c.* near 100 Years; and had never been ſick, 'till two Days before his Death.

John Wood, *Stephen Margrove*, *Richard Williams*, *Henry Broome*, and *Abraham Wood*, executed at *Tyburn*. [*See May* 16.]

June 9. Capt. *Fleming*, Commander of the *Aurengezebe*, a Merchant-Ship trading to the *Streights*, taken into Cuſtody of a Meſſenger, for ſetting his Men a-ſhore in *Spain*, and entring into the *Spaniſh* Service, after the War was proclaim'd.

A Battle fought at *Francavilla* in *Sicily*, between the *Germans* and the *Spaniards*, in which both Parties aſcrib'd to themſelves the Victory. [*See the Account of it in the* Hiſt. Reg. N° XV.]

The Eſtate of *Edward Swinburn*, Eſq; ſold before the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, *&c.* to Mr. *Wickar*, for 6800 *l.*

June 10. A Battle fought at *Glenſhill* in the County of *Roſs* in *Scotland*, between the King's Forces commanded by General *Carpenter* and the Rebel Highlanders, who were entirely defeated. [*See the Relation of it in the* Hiſt. Reg. N° XV.]

Sir *John Norris* ſail'd for the *Baltick* with eight Men of War.

June 11. Capt. *Fleming* admitted to Bail. [*See* June 9.]

June 13. *Mary Marchbank*, alias *Gobar*, alias *Gobart*, committed to *New Priſon* for cheating ſeveral Perſons of Money, by pretending to have great Power and Intereſt with the King, the Earl of *Sunderland*, *&c.* to help them to Tide-Waiters Places, *&c.*

June 14. Dy'd the Lady *Wheat*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Wheat* of *Glympton* in the County of *Oxford*, Bart.

The Eſtate of the late Lord *Widdrington*, at *Stella* in the County of *Durham*, being about 400 *l. per Ann.* ſold by the Commiſſioners of the Forfeited Eſtates to —— *Banks*, Eſq; for 7300 *l.*

June 15. Dy'd the Lady *Mary Cavendiſh*, eldeſt Daughter of *William Cavendiſh*, Duke of *Devonſhire*.

Between 5 and 600 Houſes in *Frankfort on the Main*, a City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Franconia*, burnt by an accidental Fire.

June 16. —— *Devenſh* whipp'd, a third Time, as before, [*See* June 2.] by fourteen Companies of the ſecond Regiment of Foot-Guards.

June 17. Capt. *Lennard* carry'd from *Newgate* to the *King's Bench* Bar, but remanded. [*See* Feb. 10.]

Dy'd *Joſeph Addiſon*, Eſq. He was Son of Dr. *Lancelot Addiſon*, Dean of *Litchfeild*; and being educated at the *Charter-Houſe*

ter-House School, was ſent from thence to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, where he finiſh'd his Studies in *Magdalen* College: He became firſt known to the World by the Excellency of his *Latin* Poems, which he publiſh'd in the *Muſæ Anglicanæ*, and dedicated to *Charles Mountague*, Earl of *Halifax*, who, together with the Lord *Somers*, then Lord Keeper, (to whom he inſcrib'd the firſt Piece he publiſh'd in *Engliſh*, viz. A Poem to his Majeſty K. *William* III. on the taking of *Namur*, in the Year 1695,) recommended him to that Prince, who gave him a Penſion of 300 *l. per Ann.* and ſent him to travel. At his Return from his Travels, he was made Commiſſioner of Appeals in the Exciſe; afterwards he was Under-Secretary to two Secretaries of State, and Secretary of State himſelf in *Ireland* under two Lord Lieutenants: Upon the Death of Queen *Anne* he was made Secretary to the Regency, after that one of the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, and then advanc'd to be one of the Principal Secretaries of State to King *George*; which Office, by Reaſon of his ill State of Health, he was oblig'd to reſign ſome time before his Death. He marry'd *Charlotte*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Middleton*, of *Chirk-Caſtle* in the County of *Denbigh*, Bart. and Relict of *Edward Rich*, Earl of *Warwick*, by whom he left Iſſue only one Daughter.

Robert Minors, *alias Medolls*, committed to *Newgate* for counterfeiting two Bank-Notes.

June 18. *St. Sebaſtian* inveſted by the *French* under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*.

June 19. Dy'd at *Dublin* Lieutenant-General *Thomas Meredith*.

June 22. The three young Princeſſes went from *Kenſington* to *Windſor*.

June 23. Dy'd *Chriſtopher Wandesford*, Vicount *Caſtlecomer* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

June 24. Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. and *John Taſh*, Eſq; elected Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*.

Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of *Kingſton*, Lord Preſident of the Council, inſtall'd Knight Companion of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, in the Chapel Royal of St. *George*, within the College, in the Caſtle of *Windſor*, by *Henry de Grey*, Duke of *Kent*, Lord Privy-Seal, *John Mountague*, Duke of *Mountague*, Maſter of the Great Wardrobe, and Captain of the firſt Troop of his Majeſty's Life-Guards, and *Thomas Holles*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, being three of the Knight-Companions of the Garter, and commiſſion'd thereto by the Sovereign, under the great Seal of the Order.

June

June 25. *Solomon Aſhley*, Eſq; Exempt of the Yeomen of the Guards, third Son of *Joſeph Aſhley* of *Aſhley-Leaguers* in the County of *Northampton*, Eſq; marry'd to Mrs. *Winifred Pitfeild*, only Child of *Alexander Pitfeild* of *Hoxton* in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq.

June 26. The Parliament of *Ireland* met at *Dublin*, and adjourn'd to the firſt of *July*.

June 28. Mr. *Carter* of *Weſtham*, choſen Rector of St. *Martin's Outwich* in *Threadneedle-Street*, by the *Merchant-Taylors* Company, in the Room of Mr. *Whately* deceas'd.

Mr. *Richard Rawlinſon* of St. *John's* College, *Oxon.* made Doctor of Laws by that Univerſity.

June 29. The three young Princeſſes return'd from *Windſor* to *Kenſington*.

June 30. The Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, and was farther prorogu'd, by Commiſſion, to the 18th of *Auguſt* following.

Dy'd Dr. *Adams*, Rector of *Lincoln* College, *Oxon.* and Prebendary of *Durham*.

July 1. —— *Deveniſh* whipp'd a fourth Time by the third Regiment of Foot-Guards, to which he belong'd, being ty'd to a Tree, as before. [*See* June 16.]

Seymour, a Foot-Soldier of the Guards, bound to a Tree and whipp'd for Deſertion.

Dy'd the Counteſs-Dowager of *Lindſey*, Mother in Law of *Robert Bertie*, Duke of *Ancaſter* and *Keſteven*.

The Parliament of *Ireland* met at *Dublin*.

July 2. Dy'd Sir *Daniel Wray*, formerly High-Sheriff of *Eſſex*.

Dy'd at *Dublin* Lieutenant-General *Davenport*.

Mr. *Pargiter* made Controller of the Cuſtoms in *Scotland* in the Room of Mr. *Crookſhanks*.

July 6. Dy'd *Meinhardt Schonberg*, Duke of *Schonberg* and *Leinſter*, Marqueſs of *Harwich*, *&c.* Kt. Companion of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, and Count of the Sacred *Roman* Empire: He marry'd *Charlotte*, eldeſt Daughter of *Charles Lewis*, Elector-Palatine, by whom he left Iſſue only two Daughters; *Frederica*, marry'd to *Robert Darcy*, Earl of *Holderneſs*, and *Mary*, marry'd to Count *Dagenfelt* of the Empire of *Germany*.

July 7. *John Matthews*, a Printer, taken into Cuſtody of a Meſſenger, for diſperſing a Pamphlet call'd *Vox Populi*, *Vox Dei*.

July 8. Dy'd Mr. *Henry Boon*, one of the Chirurgeons of St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital.

The *French* open'd the Trenches before *St. Sebaſtian*.

July

July 9. Dy'd *Mary-Lewiſa-Elizabeth* of *Orleans*, Dutcheſs of *Berry*: She was born *Auguſt* 10, 1692, and marry'd *June* 26, 1710, to *Charles* of *France*, Duke of *Berry*, who dy'd *April* 24, 1714.

Samuel Trefuſis of *Trefuſis* in the County of *Cornwal*, Eſq; marry'd to Mrs. *Craggs*, Daughter of *James Craggs*, Eſq; one of the Commſſioners of the Poſt-Office.

The Counteſs-Dowager of *Fingall*, marry'd to *Robert Taffe*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

July 10. The following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Seſſions-Houſe in the *Old-Baily*; *viz. Mary Beal*, *Sarah Booker*, *Mary Wood*, *Mary Molloy*, alias *Ryan*, *William Johnſon*, *Charles Hurſt*, *William Hall*, *Joſeph Lawrence*, *William Campbell*, and *George Cap*, all of them for Burglary or Felony. The four Women pleaded their Bellies, and three of them were found pregnant; but the other, *viz. Sarah Booker*, was return'd not with Child. At the ſame Seſſions twenty-nine Felons were order'd for Tranſportation, *viz. Patrick Evans*, *John Hutchins*, *Martha Mackoy*, alias *Lewes*, *John Taylor*, *William Perry*, *William Goſſage*, *Robert Godfrey*, *James Kettle*, *John Weer*, *William Gregory*, *John Sowden*, *Robert Nelſon*, *Urphane Mackhoule*, *Elizabeth Currey*, *Thomas Nelſon*, *Mary Smith*, *Edward Swinney*, *John Froſt*, *Sarah Davis*, *Joſeph Caſtle*, *Darby Bryan*, *Joſeph Winterbottom*, *Charles Forſter*, *Elizabeth Dawſon*, *John Randal*, *John Steel*, *Suſanna Cook*, *Martha Wood*, and *John Birch*; and two Felons were burnt in the Hand, *viz. Samuel Harriſon* and *Elizabeth Dary*.

The following Perſons, being Inſurers in the *Sun* Fire-Office, and having ſuffer'd by Fires, receiv'd of the Company of the ſaid Office their full Claims for the Loſſes and Damages they had ſuſtain'd thereby; *viz. Simon Bandall*, Pipe-maker, in *Goodman's Yard*, near the *Minories*, *William Atkinſon*, Coach-painter, in *Long Acre*, and *Edward Stebbing*, Diſtiller, in *Fiſher-Street* near *Red Lyon Square*.

Mr. *John Mills* [*See* May 16] pleaded his Majeſty's Pardon, and was diſcharg'd out of Priſon.

The Houſe of the late Duke of *Ormond* near *Richmond* was put to Sale by Auction, before the Commiſſioners of forfeited Eſtates, and bought by the Prince of *Wales* for 6000 *l.*

July 14. Dy'd Mr. *Damaseen*, one of the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Chapel.

Dr. *Dolben*, Prebendary of *Durham*, made Golden Prebendary of that Cathedral, in the Room of Dr. *Adams*, deceas'd.

Dy'd at *Naples* Count *John Wenceſlas de Galliaſch*, Viceroy of that Kingdom, in the 50th Year of his Age: In the Year 1704 the Emperor *Leopold* ſent him in Quality of his Envoy

Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Great Britain*, in which Character he was afterwards confirm'd by the Emperor *Joſeph*, as alſo in the Year 1711, by the preſent Emperor *Charles* VI.

July 18. Prince *Theodore* of *Bavaria*, youngeſt Son of the Elector of *Bavaria*, choſen Coadjutor of the Biſhoprick of *Ratisbon*, in the Room of his Brother Prince *Philip* of *Bavaria*, Biſhop of *Munſter* and *Paderborn*.

July 21. The Town of *St. Sebaſtian* ſurrender'd to the *French*, the Garriſon retiring into the Citadel.

The Lady of *Francis-Seymour Conway*, Lord *Conway*, brought to Bed of a Son.

July 22. A Proclamation publiſh'd for the apprehending of *William Murray*, commonly call'd Marqueſs of *Tullibardine*, eldeſt Son of the Duke of *Athol*, *George Keith*, late Earl of *Mariſchal*, and *William Mackenzie*, late Earl of *Seaforth*; promiſing a Reward of 2000 *l.* for each of them, beſides his Majeſty's free Pardon to any Perſon ſtanding in Need thereof, who ſhall apprehend any of them.

William Johnſon, *William Hall*, and *Charles Hurſt*, [*See* July 10] executed at *Tyburn*. The other ſeven Malefactors, who were condemn'd at the ſame Seſſions, were order'd for Tranſportation by the Lords Juſtices.

At a Court-Martial held at *Spithead*, Vice-Admiral *Mighels* of the Blue Squadron Preſident, Enquiry was made into the Behaviour of Captain *Charles Hardy* of the *Defiance*, the late Captain *Robert Chadwick* of the *Guernſey*, Captain *William Elford* of the *St. Albans*, and Captain *Digby Dent* of the *Lyme*; when, in their Paſſage down *the Streights*, ſeveral Ships were ſeen near *Marabella*, on the Coaſt of *Spain*, on or about the firſt Day of *May*, which eſcap'd them, and afterwards prov'd to belong to *Spain*: And after a full Examination of the Matter, the Court were unanimouſly of Opinion, that the ſaid Captains *Hardy*, *Elford*, and *Dent*, were not in the leaſt wanting in the Performance of their Duty in every Reſpect on that Occaſion.

July 24. Dy'd *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Aylesford*: He was ſecond Son of *Daniel Finch*, Earl of *Nottingham*, and created Baron of *Guernſey* by Queen *Anne* in 1703, and Earl of *Aylesford* by King *George* in 1714: He marry'd *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *John Banks* of *Aylesford* in the County of *Kent*, Bart. by whom he left Iſſue three Sons and five Daughters, *viz.* *Heneage*, Lord *Guernſey*, who ſucceeded to the Honour and Eſtate, *John* and *Henry*; *Elizabeth*, marry'd to *Robert Benſon*, Lord *Bingley*, *Anne*, marry'd to *William*

liam Legg, Earl of *Dartmouth*, and the Lady *Martha*, the Lady *Frances*, and the Lady *Effex*.

July 28. Dy'd in *France*, at St. *Germain en Laye*, *Charles Middleton*, Earl of *Middleton*, in the 69th Year of his Age: He had been one of the Principal Secretaries of State to the Kings *Charles* II. and *James* II.

Dy'd *Charles Deering*, Eſq; Auditor of the Exchequer in *Ireland*; in which Office he was ſucceeded by his Son ——— *Deering*, Eſq; who had a Patent for the Reverſion of that Office.

July 30. Dy'd *Elizabeth*, Counteſs Dowager of *Berkeley*, Mother of *James Berkeley*, Earl of *Berkeley*: She was Daughter of *Baptiſt Noel*, Vicount *Campden*, and Siſter to *Edward* Earl of *Gainsborough*.

Mr. *Robert Gay*, Aſſiſtant-Surgeon of St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital, choſen Surgeon of the ſame, in the Room of Mr. *Boon*, deceas'd. And

Mr. *John Dobyns* choſen Aſſiſtant-Surgeon of the ſaid Hoſpital, in the Room of Mr. *Gay*.

July 31. A Fire broke out at Mr. *Leader's*, a Soap-boilers, near the *Ram* Tavern in St. *Olave's-Street*, and burnt down 8 or 10 Houſes in Front, beſides Back-houſes and Ware-houſes.

About this Time dy'd the Counteſs of *Buchan* in *Scotland*.

Dr. *Gooch*, Vice-chancellor of *Cambridge*, choſen Reſidentiary of the Cathedral of *Chicheſter*.

Aug. 1. *Santona* taken by the *French*.

Aug. 4. Dy'd *Michael Hyde*, Eſq; Commiſſary-General of the Muſters.

Mr. *William Watts*, Fellow of *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*, made Prebendary of *Durham*, in the Room of Dr. *Dolben*, promoted to the Golden Prebend of that Cathedral.

Thomas Hewit, Eſq; Surveyor-General of the King's Woods, made Surveyor of his Majeſty's Works, in the Room of *William Benſon*, Eſq.

Martin Bladen, Eſq; and *Daniel Pulteney*, Eſq; appointed, by Patent, Joint Commiſſioners, to adjuſt the Limits in *America*, between *England* and *France*; particularly at *Cape Breton* and *Nova Scotia*.

Dy'd Sir *Charles Ingoldsby*: He was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the Reign of King *James* II.

Aug. 6. The Caſtle of St. *Sebaſtian* ſurrender'd to the *French*.

Aug. 7.

Aug. 7. Mr. *Iſaac Steele*, Under-Maſter of St. *Paul's* School, choſen by the Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants of the Mercers Company, Sur-Maſter of the ſaid School: And

Mr. *Hugh Wyatt* of *Bennet College* in *Cambridge*, elected Under-Maſter, in the Room of Mr. *Steele*.

Dy'd Sir *Richard Farrington* of *Chicheſter* in the County of *Suſſex*, Bart. Member of Parliament for that City.

Aug. 8. Dy'd *Benedict Hall*, Eſq.

Aug. 9. Were celebrated at the Imperial Palace of *La Favorita*, the Nuptials between the moſt ſerene Archdutcheſs *Mary-Joſepha* of *Auſtria*, eldeſt Daughter of the Emperor *Joſeph*, and the moſt ſerene *Frederick-Auguſtus*, Electoral Prince of *Saxony*, only Son of *Frederick-Auguſtus*, Elector of *Saxony*, and King of *Poland*.

Major *Butler*, of the Lord *Hinchinbroke*'s Regiment, made Lieutenant-Colonel of *Philips*'s Regiment in *Newfoundland*, in the Room of Colonel *Purcel*.

Aug. 13. Dy'd *John Colepepper*, Lord *Colepepper* of *Thorſway* in the County of *Lincoln*, which Honour became extinct by his Death.

Herbert Lewis, Eſq; appointed, by Patent, Cuſtomer and Collector of the Great Cuſtoms on Wool and Leather exported from the Port of *London*, in the Room of *John Benſon*, Eſq.

Aug. 14. Dr. *Heathcot*, an eminent Quaker and Phyſician, was kill'd on the Road between *Hampſtead* and *London*, by the overturning of his Coach.

Aug. 16. Dy'd ——— *Reney*, Eſq; who had been Attorney-General of *New-York*.

Aug. 18. The Parliament met, and was farther prorogu'd, by Commiſſion, to the 1ſt of *October*.

Aug. 19. The Dutcheſs of *Buckingham* deliver'd of a Still-born Child.

Aug. 20. Dy'd, in the 3d Year of his Age, the Prince *Lewis-Charles-William*, ſecond Son of *Frederick* I, King of *Pruſſia*, by his third Wife, the Princeſs of *Mecklemburg-Swerin*.

Aug. 21. Dy'd *Samuel Stebbing*, Eſq; *Somerſet* Herald, and Secretary and Seal-keeper of the Court of the Earl-Marſhal of *England*.

Dy'd Mr. *Dyche*, Schoolmaſter to the Charity-Children of St. *Andrew's Holbourn*.

Aug. 22. Dy'd *Mary*, Counteſs Dowager of *Northampton*, Relict of *James Compton*, Earl of *Northampton*, and Mother of *George*, the preſent Earl.

The Earl of *Drogheda* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, marry'd to Mrs. *Johnſon*, a Daughter of ——— *Johnſon*, Eſq; ſome Time one of the Barons of the *Exchequer* in that Kingdom.

Aug. 25. Dy'd *John Dodd*, Eſq; Son of the late Lord Chief Baron *Dodd*.

Aug. 27. ——— *Cunningham*, Eſq; marry'd to Mrs. *Middleton*, Niece to *Thomas* Lord *Onſlow*.

Aug. 28. Sir *Henry Bedingfield* of *Oxborough* in the County of *Norfolk*, Bart. marry'd to the Lady *Elizabeth Boyle*, Daughter of *Charles Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington*, and Siſter of *Richard* the preſent Earl.

Dy'd Dr. *Balderſton*, Maſter of *Emanuel College* in *Cambridge*.

Aug. 31. A Fire happen'd at *Meonſtoke*, near *Goſport* in *Hampſhire*, which burnt down near thirty Houſes. The Loſs was computed at above 5000*l*.

Sept. 4. Dy'd Capt. *Robert Eden*, Waggon-Maſter-General to the King, of a Blow he receiv'd in his Head, in a Fray with the Watch in *Piccadilly*.

Mr. *Simmons* appointed Carpenter to his Majeſty, in the Room of Mr. *Barker*.

Sept. 5. Dy'd ——— *Culliford*, Eſq; He had been one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms both in *England* and *Scotland*.

This Day the following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Seſſions Houſe in the *Old Baily*, *viz. Thomas Jones* for Burglary; *William Boxell* for Horſe-ſtealing; *Sarah Blackwell* and *Mary Clark* for Shoplifting; and *Charlotte Brudenell* for Felony: *Blackwell* and *Brudenell* pleaded their Bellies, and were found both quick with Child. *Henry Cole* being convicted of Cheating Mr. *Cooper* in *Newgate-Street* of 18 Guineas, and other Money, by falſe Pretences, was fin'd 20 Marks, and to ſtand in the Pillory at *Cheapſide* Conduit. And at the ſame Seſſions the following Felons were order'd for Tranſportation, *viz. Robert Bromfield*, *B*——— *J*———, *Mary Wood*, *Kennet Lamb*, *John Green*, *Henry Davis*, *John Miller*, *Thomas Smith*, *Richard Hull*, *Edward Shaw*, *Richard Jarvis*, *Mary Francis*, *Mary Dowlas*, *Henry Bourn*, *Margaret Williams*, *William Evans*, *Sarah Ward*, alias *Johnſon*, *Anne Dutton*, *Anne Robbins*, *Elizabeth Jakes*, *John Green*, *Margaret Dennis*, *Samuel Yeo*, *Martha Gray*, and *Roſe Knight*.

Sept. 7. Dy'd Dr. *Harris*, Rector of St. *Mildred*, *Bread-Street*, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Author of the *Dictionarium Technicum*.

Sept. 9.

Sept. 9. *John Matthews*, Printer, committed to *Newgate*, a Bill of High Treaſon being found againſt him.

Dr. *Walbroke* appointed one of the King's Chaplains in Ordinary, in the Room of Dr. *Dunſtar*, deceas'd.

The Lady of *James* Lord *Compton*, eldeſt Son of *George Compton*, Earl of *Northampton*, brought to Bed of a Son.

Sept. 10. Dy'd at *Paris Robert Keck* of the *Inner Temple*, Eſq.

The Parliament of *Ireland* farther adjourn'd to the 21ſt.

Sept. 17. *Peregrine* Lord *Osborne*, call'd Marqueſs of *Carmarthen*, only Son of *Peregrine Osborne*, Duke of *Leeds*, marry'd to the Lady *Anne Seymour*, third Daughter of *Charles Seymour*, Duke of *Somerſet*.

Dy'd the Widow of Dr. —— *Lloyd*, late Biſhop of *Worceſter*.

Sept. 19. The Counteſs of *Eſſex* brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Sept. 20. The Lady of Dr. *Edmund Gibſon*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Sept. 21. Vice-Admiral *Mighels*, with his Majeſty's Ships under his Command, and the Tranſports having on Board his Majeſty's Forces, commanded by the Lord Vicount *Cobham*, ſail'd from St. *Helens*.

The Parliament of *Ireland* was farther prorogu'd to the 28th.

Sept. 23. Dy'd Dr. *William Lloyd*, Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Worceſter*, Son of the late Biſhop of that See.

Capt. *Layton* and Major *Thompſon*, being at Play at the *Mitre* Coffee-Houſe in *King-Street*, *Weſtminſter*, ſome Words aroſe, upon which they drew their Swords, and the former was kill'd, the other wounded.

Bacon Morris, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of *Landguard* Fort, made Governor thereof, in the Room of *Francis Hammond*, Eſq; deceas'd.

Hugh Phunknet, Eſq; made Lieutenant-Governor, in the Room of *Bacon Morris*, Eſq;

Sept. 26. Dr. *Savage*, Rector of St. *Anne Blackfryers*, unanimouſly elected Maſter of *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*, in the Room of Dr. *Balderſton*, deceas'd.

The Lady *Theodoſia Blyth*, Daughter of *Edward Hyde*, Earl of *Clarendon*, brought to Bed of a Son.

Sept. 27. Dy'd ſuddenly, of an Apoplexy, Dr. *George Smalridge*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and Dean of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*.

Dy'd

Dy'd Dr. *Smalwood*, Chaplain to the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Dy'd Dr. *Grey*, one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majeſty.

Sept. 29. Sir *George Thorold*, Knight and Baronet, and Alderman of *Cordwainers* Ward, elected Lord Mayor of the City of *London* for the Year enſuing.

Sept. 30. Sir *Hans Sloane* elected Preſident of the College of Phyſicians, *London*, in the Room of Dr. *Bateman*, who reſign'd.

A Proclamation publiſh'd, for the farther Prorogation of the Parliament to the 23d of *November*.

Mr. *Birch* made Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Worceſter*, in the Room of Dr. *Lloyd*, deceas'd.

Mr. —— *Jenkins* appointed Keeper of *Tuthill Fields Bridewell*, in the Room of Capt. *Evans*, deceas'd.

Urgel ſurrender'd to the *French*.

Oct. 1. Mr. *Hall*, a Tallow Chandler in St. *Olave's* Street, was ſet upon, near *Charleton* in *Kent*, by three Highwaymen, who ſhot him through the Head and Belly, of which he immediately dy'd.

Dy'd at his Seat at *Hurley* in *Berkſhire*, Sir *Henry Johnſon*, Kt. Member of Parliament for *Aldborough* in *Suffolk*. He marry'd *Martha*, the only Daughter and Heir of *John* Lord *Lovelace*, and Baroneſs *Wentworth* of *Nettleſted*; by whom he left one Daughter and Heir, *Anne*, marry'd to *Thomas Wentworth*, Earl of *Strafford*.

Mr. *Wroth* of *Epſom*, marry'd to the Vicounteſs-Dowager *Ikeven* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

The Lady of the Lord *Carteret* brought to Bed of a Son.

Charles Hudſon, Eſq; appointed Conſul at *Algier*.

Oct. 7. Dy'd Mr. *Paul Lorraine*, Ordinary of *Newgate*.

The Citadel of *Meſſina* ſurrender'd to the Imperialiſts.

Oct. 8. Dy'd *Henry Ayres*, Eſq; Counſellor at Law, at his Chambers in *Gray's Inn*.

Oct. 10. The Lady of the Lord *Brook* brought to Bed of a Son.

Dy'd Sir *John Scot* of *Enfield*, Knight.

Vigo ſurrender'd to the *Engliſh* under the Command of the Lord *Cobham*.

Oct. 13. *Mountague Gerrard Drake*, of *Sharloes* in the County of *Buckingham*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Amerſham*, marry'd to Mrs. *Marſhal*.

Oct. 14.

Oct. 14. The following Perſons being Inſurers in the *Sun Fire-Office*, and having ſuffer'd by Fires, receiv'd of the ſaid Office their full Claims for the Loſſes and Damages they had ſuſtain'd thereby, *viz. Joſeph Fiſher*, Upholſterer, *Samuel Weſt*, Stationer, *Abraham Cooper*, Wool-Card-maker, *Joſeph Green*, Surgeon, *Robert Hume*, Apothecary, *Mary Weſtcot*, Vintner, *Peter Hambly*, Wool-Merchant, *Thomas Sutton*, Upholſterer, *Nathaniel Hall*, Tallow-Chandler, *Thomas Gunter*, Goldſmith, and *William Oſgood*, Dyer: All of them dwelling in St. *Olave's-Street* in *Southwark*; *John Veck*, of *Crooked-Lane*, Victualler, *Henry Hewtrell* of *Meonſtoke* in the County of *Southampton*, Malſter.

Richard Godfrey of the *Inner Temple*, Eſq; ſworn one of the *Maſters in Chancery*, in the Room of Sir *Thomas Gery*.

Thomas Hewet, Eſq; Sir *John Vanbrugh*, *Tobias Jenkins*, Eſq; *Nicholas Dubois*, and *Grinlin Gibbons*, Gent. appointed Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Works.

Oct. 16. Seven Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Seſſions Houſe in the *Old Baily*, *viz. James Barber*, a Beadle of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, for the Murder of *Robert Eden*, Gent. (*See above* Sept. 4.) *John Conſtable* for robbing on the High-Way; *Elizabeth Low* and *Mary Yales* for Picking Pockets; *Joſuah Burrows*, *John Scot*, alias *James Murray*, and *William Didwell* for Felonies: The two Women pleaded their Bellies, and the firſt of them was found quick with Child, the other not. Fifteen Felons were order'd for Tranſportation, *viz. William Marvell*, *William Simmons*, *Dorothy Tarlock*, *Thomas Cane*, *Joſhua Drake*, *Elizabeth Cooper*, *Thomas Newman*, *Elizabeth Blanchflower*, *Noble Rance*, *Suſanna Clarke*, *Thomas Roberts*, *John Newland*, *Elizabeth Deane*, and *Suſanna Lewen*: And ten were burnt in the Hand. Mr. *Thompſon* was try'd for the Murder of Captain *Layton*, (*See* Sept. 23.) and acquitted.

Oct. 20. Dr. *Hugh Boulter*, one of the King's Chaplains, Archdeacon of *Surrey*, and Miniſter of St. *Olave's Southwark*, made Dean of *Chriſt Church* in *Oxford*, and Biſhop of *Briſtol*, in the Room of Dr. *George Smalridge*, deceas'd.

Oct. 23. Ninety Felons convict were taken out of *Newgate* to be tranſported to the Plantations in *America*.

The Convocation, which ſtood prorogu'd to this Day, was farther prorogu'd to the 4th of *December*.

Oct. 24. A Duel fought in *Leiceſter* Fields between Mr. *Purcel* and Mr. *Love*, two *Iriſh* Gentlemen, the laſt of whom was kill'd, and the other committed to *Newgate*.

Oct. 25.

Oct. 26. Dy'd *Richard Wynne*, Eſq; at his Houſe in Charter Houſe Yard, in the 64th Year of his Age.

Oct. 27. Dy'd *Gilbert Coventry*, Earl of *Coventry*, leaving only one Daughter, marry'd to Sir *William Carew*, of *Anthony* in the County of *Cornwall*, Bart. ſo that the Earldom deſcended to *William Coventry*, Eſq; one of the Clerks of the Green-Cloth.

Oct. 29. A Fire broke out at *London Wall* near Moor-Gate, and burnt and damag'd five or ſix Houſes, beſides Stables, and other Buildings.

Charles-William Howard, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Eſſex*.

Oct. 30. Mr. *John Matthews*, the Printer, try'd at the *Old Baily*, and being found guilty of High Treaſon, receiv'd Sentence of Death accordingly.

Oct. 31. The Lady of *James Stanhope*, Earl *Stanhope*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Nov. 1. Dy'd *George Wilcocks*, Eſq; High Bailiff of the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*.

About the ſame Time dy'd, of an Apoplexy, at *Aix-la-chapelle*, *Henry Vincent*, of *Trelavan* in the County of *Cornwal*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Victualling-Office, and Member of Parliament for *Foway* in that County.

Nov. 4. Dr. *Gooch* choſe a third Time Vice-chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*.

Nov. 6. *John Matthews* was drawn in a Sledge and hang'd at *Tyburn*; but that Part of his Sentence which related to his being quarter'd, was remitted, and his Body was given to his Friends. [*See* October 30.] At the ſame Time were executed *John Conſtable* and *John Scot*, alias *James Murray*. [*See* October 16.]

William Terrel try'd at a Court of Admiralty, held at the *Old Baily*, for a Murder committed on the High Seas near the Iſland of *Zant*, and being found guilty receiv'd Sentence accordingly.

Nov. 7. Mr. *Lewes*, a Clergyman, taken into Cuſtody for writing a Paper, call'd, *The Eſtabliſhment*.

John Valentine, Eſq; Attorney-General in *New England*, appointed, by the Lords of the Admiralty, Advocate-General of the Admiralty in that Colony.

Thomas Roberts, Eſq; made Regiſter of all the Warrants in the Cuſtom Houſe, in the Room of *Marmaduke Bealing*, Eſq.

Nov. 9. Mr. *Lewes* admitted to Bail. [*See* Nov. 7.]

Mr.

Mr. *Lavington* made Prebendary of *Worceſter* in the Room of Dr. *Lloyd*, deceas'd.

Nov. 11. The Wife of ——— *Arundel*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of the Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, was deliver'd of a Son.

Nov. 12. Dr. *Hugh Boulter*, Biſhop-Elect of *Briſtol*, marry'd to a Daughter of Mr. *Savage*, a Packer, in *Mark-Lane*.

Nov. 14. Dr. *Hugh Boulter* confirm'd Biſhop of *Briſtol*, at the Church of St. *Mary le Bow* in *Cheapſide*.

Nov. 15. The King arriv'd at St. *James*'s from *Germany*.

Dr. *Boulter* conſecrated in *Lambeth* Chapel.

Nov. 16. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *John Taſh*, Eſq; Sheriff of *London*: And on

George Ludlam, Eſq; Chamberlain of that City.

Mr. *Samuel Billingſley* made Archdeacon of *Surry* in the Room of Dr. *Boulter*, promoted to the See of *Briſtol*.

Robert Briſtow, Eſq; made Clerk-Controller of the Green-Cloth, in the Room of *William Coventry*, Eſq; [*See* Oct. 17.

Nov. 21. A Chapter of the Garter was held at St. *James*'s, in which *Charles Spencer*, Earl of *Sunderland*, was elected a Knight-Companion of that moſt noble Order.

Dy'd Dr. *Thorp*, one of the Prebendaries of *Canterbury*.

About this Time dy'd *Hugh Forteſcue* of *Filley* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq.

Nov. 23. The Wife of *Richard* Lord Vicount *Wenman* of *Tuam* in *Ireland*, was deliver'd of a Son.

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Thomas Hewet*, Surveyor-General of his Majeſty's Works.

Dy'd Dr. *Humphreys*, Curate of St. *Andrew*'s *Holborn*.

Nov. 24. Dr. *John Robinſon*, Biſhop of *London*, marry'd to Mrs. *Cornwallis*.

Nov. 26. Dy'd Dr. *Hudſon*, Keeper of the *Bodleian* Library at *Oxford*.

Nov. 28. Mr. *Joſeph Bowles*, M. A. and Fellow of *Oriel* College, elected Keeper of the *Bodleian* Library in the Room of Dr. *Hudſon*, deceas'd.

Dy'd *Richard Harnage* of *Iſleworth* in the County of *Middleſex*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Biſhops-Caſtle* in the County of *Salop*.

Nov. 30. Dr. *Hancock* made Prebendary of *Canterbury* in the Room of Dr. *Thorp* deceas'd.

Dr. *William King* choſen Principal of St. *Mary-Hall* in *Oxford*, in the Room of Dr. *Hudſon*, deceas'd.

Dec. 4. The two Houſes of Convocation were farther prorogu'd to the 23d of *March*.

Dec. 6. The Marqueſs *de Cortanſe*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Sardinia*, had his firſt private Audience of his Majeſty.

Dec. 7. Dy'd the Lady *Maſter*, Wife of Sir *Harcourt Maſter*, Alderman of *London*.

Dy'd likewiſe *William Jones*, Eſq; Chief Clerk in Mr. Secretary *Cragg*'s Office.

The Seſſions ended at the *Old-Baily*, where five Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, *viz. John Trippuck* for robbing on the Highway; *Richard Shepherd* for Felony and Burglary; *Evan Powel*, *Roger Cane*, and *Thomas Charnock*, for Felonies; and a fixth, *John Delmee*, was convicted on ſeveral Indictments of Felony, and would have been condemn'd to be hang'd, but dy'd in *Newgate* the Day before he was to receive his Sentence. Two Perſons were burnt in the Hand, *viz.* Mr. *Thomas Purcel* for killing Mr. *Peter Love*; and *Benjamin Hamilton* for marrying a ſecond Wife, his firſt being alive. At the ſame Seſſions 25 Felons were order'd for Tranſportation, whoſe Names are as follow; *John Layfield*, *Robert Adams*, *Charles Hinchman*, *Mary Pain*, *Anne Brett*, *Ralph Finley*, *Elizabeth Goodchild*, *Thomas Price*, *Joſeph Williamſon*, *Charles Hall*, *Elizabeth Hutchins*, *Henry Reven*, *William Lennoy*, *Sarah Aſhby*, *Thomas Harwood*, *Jane Beſt*, *Martha Grey*, *Elizabeth Baker*, *Elizabeth Jones*, *James Holiday*, *Phebe Grisby*, *James Harley*, *Roger King*, *James Wilſon*: *Samuel Jordan*, who was formerly convicted of Perjury, was called to the Bar, and receiv'd Sentence to ſtand in the Pillory, with the Inſcription of his Crime faſten'd over his Head, to pay a Fine of twenty Marks, to ſuffer three Months Impriſonment, and to ſtand committed 'till his Fine is paid.

Dec. 8. The Parliament of *Ireland* farther prorogu'd by Proclamation to the 23d of *June*.

Dec. 9. Dy'd *Mary* Counteſs-Dowager of *Denbigh*, Widow and Relict of *William Fielding*, Earl of *Denbigh*, Grandfather of the preſent Earl.

Dy'd *Charles Oliphant*, M. D. one of the *Scotch* Members of Parliament.

Dec. 10 M. *Wallenrodt*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*, had his firſt private Audience of his Majeſty at the Palace of St. *James*'s.

Dec. 11. The Counteſs, Wife of *Charles Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, brought to Bed of a Son.

Daniel Pevreau, Eſq; made Chief Clark in Mr. Secretary *Cragg*'s Office, in the Room of *William Jones*, Eſq; deceas'd.

Nicholas Man, Eſq; appointed Keeper of the Standing-Wardrobe at *Windſor* Caſtle in the Room of *Thomas Hall*, deceas'd.

The

The King appointed Mr. *Ayscough*, Head-Master of St. *Paul's* School, to be Rector of St. *Olave's Southwark*, in the Room of Dr. *Boulter*, promoted to the See of *Bristol*.

About this Time dy'd Mr. *Forster*, Rector of St. *Clement Danes*.

Dec. 15. Dy'd *Milford Crow*, Esq; formerly Governor of *Barbadoes*.

Dec. 17. Dy'd *Thomas Bateman*, Esq; formerly Controller of the Works at St. *Paul's*.

Samuel Jordan stood in the Pillory at *Cheapside* Conduit, pursuant to his Sentence, for Subornation of Perjury.

Mr. *Cox* chosen Lecturer of St. *Michael's Cornhill*, in the Room of Dr. *Savage*, who resign'd.

Dy'd *William-George Cresset*, one of the Commissioners of the Wine-Licence Office.

Dy'd *Thomas* Lord *Fairfax* of *Cameron* in *Scotland*.

Dec. 18. Dy'd at *Madrid* the Infante Don *Philip* of *Spain*, at the Age of seven Years, six Months, and twenty-two Days.

Dec. 24. Signior *Vincenzo Pucci*, Secretary from the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, had a private Audience of his Majesty.

Dec. 25. Dy'd *Samuel Browning*, Esq; one of the Masters in Chancery.

Dec. 30. Dy'd *Henry Walter*, Esq; Land-Surveyor of the Custom; and also Surveyor to the *East India* Company.

Dec. 31. Dy'd the Wife of Colonel *Stanhope*: She was Daughter of the Lady *Mohun*, by her first Husband Colonel *Griffith*.

C. H.

Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the *Exchequer*, on the following Funds, to *Jan.* 19, $17\frac{19}{20}$.

Int.	*Exchequer.*	*Advanc'd.*	*Paid off.*		*Numb.*
4	6th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1383816		1777
4	7th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	433850		639
6	Hops	180000	173778		681
4	Malt 1717	700000	563259		1042
$3\frac{1}{2}$	Malt 1718	700000	582000		938
4	Malt 1719		13170		29
4	Lottery 1713, Civ. List	633000	63320	6th Pay.	75
4	Dit. 1714, Benefits	1876400	168390	13th Pay.	42
5	Dit. 1714, Blanks				
4	Coals	164000	155463		554
5	Sale of Tin	1214080	1214840		3580

Blanks 1710, of 14 *l.* *per Ann.* for 25 Years, 11 *l.*

Annuities for 99 Years.	*Years Purchaſe.*
1693, 14 *l.* *per Cent.* Exciſe	22
1705, 3700 *l.* *per* Week Exciſe	22 ½
1706, ⅓ additional Cuſtoms and Exciſe	22 ½
1707, Low Wines, Sweets, Pedlars, and Cuſtoms	22 ½
1708, 80000 *l.* 1 Moiety of old Ton. & Pound.	22 ½
1708, 40000 *l.* Surpluſſes	22 ½
9 *l.* *per C.* 22 ¼ Years Exciſe, Raiſins, Spices, Snuff	15
Prizes 1710, for 25 Years, Coals and Windows	16 ¾

The General Bill of all the *Chriſtenings* and *Burials*, with the *Diſeaſes* and *Caſualties*, from *Dec.* 16, 1718, to *Dec.* 15, 1719.

Chriſtenings and Burials.

Chriſten'd	Males 9516	Bury'd	Males 14157
	Females 8897		Females 14190
	In all—18413		In all—28347

Increas'd in the Burials this Year 1824.

Diſeaſes.

Abortive	84	Gangrene	1	Rheumatiſm	32
Aged	2384	Gout	44	Rickets	91
Ague	15	Gravel	5	Riſing of the Lights	76
Apoplexy	92	Grief	12	Rupture	17
Aſthma	124	Griping in the Guts	826	St. Anthony's Fire	2
Bedridden	14	Head-mould-ſhot	60	Scarlet-Fever	3
Bleeding	6	Hooping-Cough	17	Small-Pox	3229
Bloody-flux	18	Horſe-ſhoe Head	24	Sores and Ulcers	41
Burſten	9	Jaundice	123	Spleen	2
Cancer	99	Impoſthume	53	Spotted-Fever	124
Canker	13	Infants	18	Still-born	586
Chicken-Pox	1	Inflammation	5	Stone	50
Childbed	292	Leproſy	5	Stop. in Stomach	150
Chin-Cough	12	Lethargy	7	Strangury	4
Chriſoms	50	Liver-grown	4	Suddenly	118
Cholick	120	Looſeneſs	90	Surfeit	17
Conſumption	3206	Lunatick	42	Swelling in the Knee	1
Convulſion	7690	Meaſles	243	Teeth	1734
Cough	13	Megrim	1	Thruſh	72
Diabetes	4	Mortification	153	Tiſſick	337
Diſtracted	1	Overflowing the Gall	1	Twiſting o'th' Guts	54
Dropſy	1109	Pain in the Head	1	Tympany	19
Evil	31	Palſy	33	Vomiting	27
Fever	3803	Pluriſy	44	Water in the Head	31
Fiſtula	12	Purples	42	White Swelling	2
Flux	21	Quinſy	11	Worms	27
French-Pox	70	Raſh	12		

Caſualties.

Broken Leg	3	Exceſſive Drinking	16	Overlaid	67
Broken Skull	1	Executed	18	Scalded	4
Bruiſed	7	Found dead	29	Self-murder'd	26
Burnt	1	Kill'd accidentally	44	Stifled	1
Dy'd by Accident	1	Kill'd by Falls	23	Starv'd	1
Dy'd of a Wound	1	Kill'd with a Sword	1		
Drown'd	81	Murder'd	6	Total	331

F I N I S.